REGISTERED No. I—187

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,544.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines............Re. 1 0

Each succeeding line............ „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupe*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

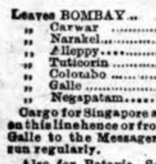
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander John Henry Atkinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th June 1876, at 4 p. m.

June.			July.		
Leaves BOMBAY	29		Leaves Madras		14
„ Carwar	July	1	„ Coconada		16
„ Narakel		5	„ Viziagapatam		17
„ Alleppy		5	„ Bimlipatam		17
„ Tuticorin		7	„ Callingapatam		18
„ Colombo		8	„ Gopalpore		18
„ Galle		9	„ False Point		19
„ Negapatam		12	Arrives CALCUTTA		21

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

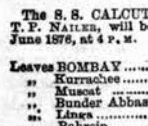
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

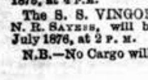
The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1876, at 4 p. m.

June.			July.		
Leaves BOMBAY		28	Leaves BUSSORAH		17
„ Kurrachee	July	2	„ Mahomerah		17
„ Muscat		5	„ Fao		18
„ Bunder Abbas		7	„ Bushire		19
„ Linga		9	„ Linga		23
„ Bahrein		10	„ Bunder Abbas		25
„ Bushire		11	„ Jask		26
„ Fao		13	„ Guader		28
„ Mahomerah		13	„ Kurrachee	Aug.	1
Arrives BUSSORAH		14	Arrives BOMBAY		4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 p.m.

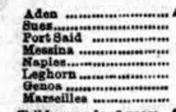
The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1876, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st July 1876, at 2 p. m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

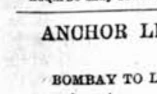
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 1st July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL, „ 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

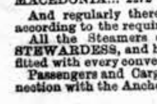
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, May 11th 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	8th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.

FIRST CLASS......... Rs. 500 Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow.	2725	450	30th—Southampton. July.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	7th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson.	2984	450	14th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 10th July 1876, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. SIAM, Capt N. W. Haselwood, r.n.r., (3,000 Tons and 500 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 7th July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.



THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th Aug.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on or about the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 25th September 1876.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28 Bombay Green, 24th May 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. INDIA, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, s. s. India.

Bombay, 24th June 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Room, Military Square, No. 1, the following:—

1 case E. Penaud and Co.'s best perfumery, containing best eau de cologne, assorted essences, soap, pomatum, cosmatic and hair oil, 1 case woollen shawls, 1 case saddles and bridles, 10 cases best eau de cologne, 3 cases balithread, 2 cases paper, 5 cases snuff boxes.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAVING been APPOINTED AGENT for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, all COMMUNICATIONS should be ADDRESSED to the Undersigned.

ALFRED L. GILLAM.

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE the BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH will be RESERVED on WEDNESDAY MORNINGS for the use of LADIES. Hours from daylight to 11 a.m.

By Order of the Committee,
RIENZI WALTON,
Member of the Swimming Bath Committee.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay, already advertised, will be held in the Municipal Offices TO-DAY at 2-30 p. m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 27th June 1876.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 15th July at 3 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Accounts and the Directors' Report for the year ending 30th June.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 24th June 1876.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 15th July at 4 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To consider the Accounts and the Directors' Report for the year ending June 30th.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 24th June 1876.

THE ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 15th July at 5 o'clock p.m., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

1st. To pass the Accounts and consider the Directors' Report on the working of the Mill during the half year ending 30th June.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To sanction the Directors' proposal that for the purpose of adding Looms to the present plant 150 New Shares be issued in accordance with the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held 24th July 1874.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 24th June 1876.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 877 OF 1870.

MITHIBAE and others..................Plaintiffs.
vs.
PESTONJEE FRAMJEE and others..................Defendants.

TENDERS for the undermentioned PRODUCE of the undermentioned Villages of the POWAY ESTATE, for the years 1876-77 will be received at the Office of the Undersigned on and until the 5th proximo.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.

Poway	Tirundaj	Kopree.
Sakee	Toongwan	Paspoli.
Kanjoor	Vickroli	Toorbagarden.

PRODUCE.

Grass from 1st July 1876 to 30th June 1877		
Revenue of Paddy Field	Ditto	Ditto.
Stones from Quarry	Ditto	Ditto
Brab Tree Leaves	Ditto	Ditto
Mangoes, "Kulim"	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto "Jungli"	Ditto	Ditto
Brab Tree Fruit	Ditto	Ditto
Guavas	Ditto	Ditto
Spirit from 1st November 1876 to 31st October 1877.		

HENRY GAMBLE, Receiver.

High Court, Bombay, 26th June 1876.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July 1876, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and if approved, passing the following as Special Resolutions as contemplated by Section 51 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

1st. That the Board of Directors of this Company be and they are hereby authorized to increase the Capital of the Company by the issue of 600 additional shares of Rs. 1,000 each, and that the Directors be at liberty to issue and allot and sell the said last mentioned shares and all or any of them to such person or persons at such time or times hereafter, and in such manner and at such prices or price (at a discount or otherwise) as they may in their absolute discretion think proper, and that the Directors shall not be bound to make the said issue or allot or sell any of the said additional shares unless and until they shall think it necessary in the interest of the Company to do so.

2. That as per the power and authority given to and conferred upon the Board and the Secretary and Treasurer and the Agents by Clause 100 of the Articles of Association of this Company, the Directors are at liberty to purchase Land, Buildings and Machinery and premises belonging to the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company at such price and conditions and terms as they may in their absolute discretion think proper.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

POSITIVE SAILING DATES 1ST AND 8TH JULY.



HALL LINE Steamship CHILDWALL HALL, 1st July. ANCHOR LINE Steamship INDIA, 8th July. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ATALANTA, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

SHIP JOHN ALLAN, Captain Horne, from London.—This Ship having this day been reported at the Customs, CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES, present BILLS of LADING, and PAY FREIGHT at the Office of the Undersigned, without whose endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Failing Boats being sent alongside for Cargo on its being ready for delivery, it will be landed at the risk and expense of the respective Consignees. No responsibility for the condition of Packages will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship John Allan.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of the CARGO per Ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, Captain W. Cartmer, arrived from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND in their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck and no claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the vessel unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

H. F. SOARES & Co.,
Agents Ship Sir John Lawrence.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to Noon of the 5th proximo, for FILLING IN the FOYDHOWNEE DIPPING WELL and ERECTING on its site a CISTERN in accordance with a Plan which can be seen at this Office.

Forms of Tender and Contract and the Specification of the work can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of One Rupee.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer Municipality in Charge.

Executive Engineer's Office, June 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that VEERCHUND DEWCURN, the Son and only Heir of Dewcurn Bhamjee, Hindoo resident, of Vadalla, in the Island of Bombay, hath contracted and agreed with NAVAZBAEE, Widow of the late Hormusjee Fuckeerjee, Parsee, residing at More, in Mahim, to sell to her All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground or Oart called "CANTEEN," situate at Matoonga, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14,876 square yards, in the Sub-district of Mandvee together with the Messuage, Tenement, Dwelling House or Bungalow erected and standing thereon, fronting towards the west side of the public road called Sion Road, the said ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 14, and the said Bungalow is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 4, formerly and now occupied by tenants and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Government Ground, on or towards the West by the road leading from Bombay to Sion, on or towards the North and South by the Government Ground. All persons having any CLAIM or CLAIMS upon the said Property either by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed and all claims preferred thereafter will be considered as waived and abandoned.—Dated this 26th June 1876.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
OFFICE: 4, HORNBY ROW.

The Positive Life Assurance Company.—We duly observed that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Positive Life Assurance Company had been held in London, to consider the present financial position of the Company, at which a committee of investigation of affairs was appointed. We now learn by the mail received yesterday that the committee have concluded—1. That the Life Assurance Funds are intact, and that the Policy-holders are therefore perfectly secure. 2. That the Company is unquestionably solvent, a considerable part of the capital remaining, and they had authorised the Directors of the Company to lay these important conclusions before the annual meeting.—*Indian Daily News*, 3rd June 1876.

Directors:
S. COCHRANE, Esq.
(Manager, Agra Bank, Limited), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.
J. H. MEUGENS, Esq.
(Messrs. W. Moran & Co.), Calcutta.

Bankers:
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.
Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
(No charge made for medical examination, the fee in all cases being paid by the Company).

Trustee of the Bombay Life Fund:
W. LOUDON, Esq.,
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
AGENT.

PAID UP CAPITAL (over)................ £250,000
20 per cent of which have been devoted to the purchase of Consols................(£50,000)
Which sum now stands in the books of the Bank of England in the names of

THE CENTRAL TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. LORD SANDHURST, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q. C., M. P., and M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.,

being

A SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUND,

permanently invested as
SECURITY FOR THE ASSURED,
independently of
THE WHOLE OF THE NET PREMIUMS
OF THE COMPANY,
which are also
INVESTED IN TRUSTEES' NAMES,
AT THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES,
added to which,
All the other Property of the Company is liable for a similar purpose.

EXPLANATION
of
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM, Agent.

Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities, which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash ....Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. .... „ 4 0

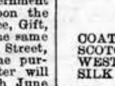
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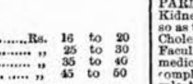
ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

Special Textures for Indian Wear.

		Cash. Rs. as.		Credit. Rs. as.	
Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric, Light, Strong, and Durable	Coats ...	12	8	14	0
	Suits ...	20	0	23	0
Best Drab Vulcanized Nainsock, the Lightest Material manufactured that can be relied on	Coats ...	15	0	17	0
	Suits ...	23	0	26	0
Drab Fine Twilled Cambric—Double Texture, the Waterproof Solution between Two Substances of Cloth, warranted not to stick. The most durable Waterproof Coat manufactured	Coats ...	25	0	27	0
Extra Stout ditto ditto	Coats ..	25	0	27	0
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide, any length cut	Per yard.	6	8	7	8
Waterproof Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets; these will be found most useful in the Districts	8ft. by 6	25	0	28	0
	10 „ by 6	30	0	34	0
UMBRELLAS. Best Brown Silk—Strong Pargon Frames	Gent's...	11	8	13	0
Ditto do. do.	Ladies'	9	8	10	8
Strong Alpaca	Gent's...	6	8	7	8



THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.



THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16 to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„	25 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35 to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	„	45 to 50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and ....Rs. 27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes 35

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

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HOUSES TO BE LET.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET, on very moderate terms, a splendid, airy, and spacious BUNGALOW, situated on the top of Malabar Hill. It is numbered 157, and owned by Mr. Govindas Luchmondas. The rooms are large and well-ventilated. The outoffices are neat, clean, and airy. There are also open spaces, before and behind the Bungalow, to allow air to ventilate free through the rooms. Overtoping as it does all the Bungalows situated on this Hill, it commands a view of the whole city and harbour of Bombay, lately vacated by Colonel J A. Ballard, C. B., proceeded to England. Any gentleman wishing to occupy this Bungalow is requested to apply to

BUKSHEE RAM,
Agent of Mr. Govindas Luchmondas, No. 105, Kalkadevi Road.

Dated Bombay, the 22nd June 1876.

NOTICES.

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach-tonic ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

MESSRS. H. BENJAMIN & CO.,
32, APOLLO STREET, GROUND FLOOR, APOLLO HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN'S and Ladies' Importers of best Overland Trunks, Solid Leather and other Portmanteaus of all descriptions and sizes, very strong and cheap.

Also

Tobacconists, Fresh Turkish Cigarettes, made by experienced manufacturers, imported monthly, Best Turkish Tobacco, and a variety of Cigars of choice manufacture.

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BULL'S PATENT ANNULAR KILN COSTING Rs. 250 when worked with the Patent Combustible Damper, burns 10 inch bricks with 3,800 cubic feet of ordinary firewood, at the rate of from 4½ to 5 lakhs for month.

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A. H. BULL,
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THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.
(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it"—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

prepared only by
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond.)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

prepared only by
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London

Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
of
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a High Caste Handsome Black Arab HORSE, rising 6, as gentle as a lamb, has been ridden by a Lady. Price Rs. 500. Apply to "BETA."

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS and CIGARS, Prime quality. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO LET—The HOUSE No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, lately vacated by E. Moses, Esq. For particulars apply at No. 7, Church Gate Street. Rent moderate.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CONCERT, TOWN HALL.—A CONCERT will be given in the Town Hall by the Organ Committee on FRIDAY, the 30th inst., to commence at half-past 5 o'clock. Payment at the doors—ONE RUPEE.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the coolest, most healthy and beautiful in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

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JOHN MOIR and SON'S genuine SCOTCH JAMS are prepared with Fruit and pure Cane Sugar, without the admixture of the pulp of any other fruit.

FACTORIES, ABERDEEN AND LONDON.

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J. & E. ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR. PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA LIMA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seyne colours.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera, and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Feet Street, London.

GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.

The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

Dr. LEARS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO at the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CRONIC DISEASES It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime orders particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.

Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS of VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarette.

AGENTS:—
Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
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Barrie & Co., Madras,
Treacher & Co., Bombay.

THE "TERAI" HAT.—(ANDRE'S.)

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

CAN BE FOLDED AND PACKED WITHOUT DAMAGE ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING, AND LADIES WEAR.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

CAUTION.—ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS are sold by the principal merchants throughout India, Ceylon, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly cautioned to ask for "ANDRE'S 'TERAI' HATS," and to avoid inferior imitations purchase only those bearing their Genuine Stamp, with Name and Address. Recommendations from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
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And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c. &c.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public,
LEA & PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which will be placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
After this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, the Barque CORNWALLIS, lying opposite Carnac Bunder.

For particulars apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1876.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

To consider the Report of the Directors on the condition and prospect of the Mill, and to pass Resolutions for the increase of the present Capital of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COWASJEE EDULJEE PATEL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st June 1876.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A PROFESSOR in a High School in one of the healthiest Towns in Germany will be glad to undertake the TUITION of a few YOUNG LADS from 10 to 15 years of age.

A comfortable Home guaranteed and the greatest care bestowed in training up to a High Standard.

Satisfactory references can be given. For further particulars Apply to

X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.

FIRE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire in the Mofussil at the following rates, viz.:—

	Per cent. per annum. Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Buildings of stone and wood and roofed with wood in which no hazardous trade is carried on and which contain no pipe stove, from	0 12		
For Buildings of a similar character used as Hotel, from	1 0	to	1 4
For Tiled Bungalows private, from	0 6	to	0 8
„ „ „ used as Shops	0 10	to	0 12
„ „ „ of hazardous goods therein, from	1 0	to	1 4
„ Thatched Bungalows private, or used as Officers' Messes, from	1 4		

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COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

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TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 a. m. to p. m.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co. beg most respectfully to announce to their constituents and to the general Public that they have just received from England their first supply of English Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Seeds. They also beg to intimate that they have in stock a large collection of Indigenous Flower and Vegetable Seeds suited for England. New Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

Terms—Cash.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
PONDICHERRY Do.
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MANILLA Do.
TURKISH TOBACCO.
CAVENDISH & HONEY DEW.
CIGARETTES & C. BOOKS.

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Corner of Forbes and Meadow Street, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1825.
CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

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THE STANDARD is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain. Its income exceeds £700,000 per annum; the Funds in hand (invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities) amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling; and the New Sums assured have amounted to upwards of £1,000,000 per annum since 1865,—*a result uniformly maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom for so many years*—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES have been established in INDIA and all the British Colonies for upwards of Thirty years, where Assurances may be effected, Premiums paid, and Claims settled.

FORMS OF PROPOSAL, PROSPECTUSES, and all information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, 12, Rampart Row, June 1876.

BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.

To be held on the 15th December 1876.

31,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees each.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Land and large Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs 18,000, with Land and large Compound.
1 Prize—One Small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel Proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Land and Compound.

IN CASH

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize „ 1,000	5 Prizes „ 100	150 Prizes „ 10
1 Prize „ 500	10 Prizes „ 50	200 Prizes „ 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above Land and property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place before a Committe and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.

Agents are invited for outstations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS:—Bombay.—ATMARAM SAGOON, Esquire, Book seller, Kalbadavi Road; W. J. ESSAI, Esquire, General Merchant and Commission Agent; JEEHANGEER BAZANJEE KARANEE, Esquire, Book-seller Parsee Bazaar, Fort; FALLONJEE PESTONJEE B-TTLEWALLA, Esquire, 85, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort; GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadavi Road.

N. B.—The Hotel is available for visitors until the new Hotel is erected.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 26TH JUNE 1876.

No telegrams of to-day's date are to hand up to the time of writing, and the way of actual business here there is next to nothing doing. The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 24th instant compares with the previous week as follows:—

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	24,80,244
Do. do. Branches	Inc. ,,	2,37,370
Deposits	Dec. ,,	5,77,922
Government Securities	Inc. ,,	72,994
Loans	Dec ,,	19,83,443
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	6,76,457
Cash with correspondents	Inc. ,,	2,91,854
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	6,83,325

Although the Cash Balance shows a slight decrease, the return is unquestionably very favourable. The large decrease in the Government Balance is due to payments against Council drafts by telegraph which the Exchange Banks have evidently made use of to reduce their indebtedness to the Bank of Bombay under the heads of Loans and Bills Discounted and the relative strength of the Bank is consequently materially increased. In all probability a further reduction will be made in the rates of discount and interest at to-morrow's Board meeting, but whether or not the money market generally is extremely easy and will be more so as we get further into the monsoon.

In STERLING EXCHANGE transactions to-day have been very limited. A general belief seems to prevail in a fall and the consequence is that there is a fair demand for remittance while the few people who have bills to sell hold out for exceptional rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 5-16d. per Rupee.	
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 7¾d.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par; 60 days' sight ¾ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at unaltered rates, no transactions of any importance having transpired.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet and values, where business has passed, are generally a shade easier. As formerly Spinning and Weaving Scrip receives most attention, and with the exception of Alliance and New Dhurumsey Mills, our quotations mostly mark a fall of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

In COTTON transactions are unimportant. Some little buying goes on from day to day in Wudwan and Veerumgaum half-pressed and in Barsee and Kamgaum full-pressed, but they do not show any special movement in prices. The Receipts for the three days are 3,006 bales, but we may look for a marked falling off in arrivals in the course of a week or so as the monsoon is now becoming general up country.

FREIGHTS are very quiet. By steamer for immediate shipment £2-7-6 is the quotation, but the Anchor Line steamer India has made engagements for all this week's shipment at £2-5 per ton. There is really no sailing ship on the berth for Liverpool. Attempts have been made to fix a continued wooden ship at £2 but so far without success.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered. There is some disposition to sell to arrive in anticipation of still lower rates of Exchange, but buyers are not disposed to operate even at present low prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	102
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	733½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	800
60,000	400	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	106
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,200
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	80
1,750	1,000	1,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	340
6,000	1 400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
600	1,250	all	50 p.s*	Alexandra Spinning	1,230
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,695
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,550
900	1,000	all	50 p.s	Bombay United	1,200
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	15[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible],000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	9[illegible]
2,800	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,185
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,160
1,400	1,000	all	60ps*	Great Eastern	1,250
8,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	295
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,160
750	1,000	all	40p.s*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,075
...	...	800	40p.s*	Khandeish Spinning	1,060xd.
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mucenjee S. & W. Co.	1,015
200	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,180
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,260
1,050	1,000	all	60ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,280
4,000	625	all	60ps*	Oriental	820
800	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,230
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	990
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,035
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIE

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	272
[illegible]	£20	103·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
[illegible]	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
[illegible]	£20	21·18·1	do.	Ditto	32
[illegible]	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
[illegible]	£18	196·5·16	do.	Do. New Shares	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible],000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
800	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	236
4,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	76
1,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	27
1,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	385
[illegible]	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	37

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, on the 24th June as compared with the statement issued on the 17th June:—

LIABILITIES.	17th June. Rs.	24th June. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,75,98,104	1,51,17,860
Do. do. do. at Branches.	35,67,496	38,04,866
Other Deposits	1,12,22,178	1,06,44,256
Post Bills	54,742	54,742
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,03,827	5,10,465
	4,48,21,347	4,19,07,189

ASSETS.	17th June. Rs.	24th June. Rs.
Government Securities	62,32,073	63,05,067
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,00,333	15,06,027
Loans on Security of do. do.	51,12,279	31,28,836
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,621	2,365
Bills Discounted	1,62,89,099	1,56,12,642
Stamps	4,361	4,312
Dead Stock Rs. 5,15,108; Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,35,000	3,80,108	3,80,108
Bullion		58,830
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,28,787	4,20,641
Cash and Currency Notes	1,51,71,686	1,44,88,361
	4,48,21,347	4,19,07,189

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. INDUS, 2,234 tons, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mails, general cargo 18, chests opium and Mr. D. Dallas as passenger.

THE SHIP SEA FLOWER, 1,100 tons, Captain L. Garrich, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Greenock, (March 18th) with a cargo of 1,450 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and eleven deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. NIZAM, 1727 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta, (June 13th), calling at Madras and Galle, with China Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. C. Sardane, Mr. Tata, and Mr. Bhomanjee.

THE s. s. ATALANTA, 1743 tons, Captain W. Waring arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Liverpool (May 24th), calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Moray, Mr. Rich, and two deck passengers. She spoke to two steamers Bellona and City of Baltimore, and the vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE BARQUE JOHN ALLAN, 734 tons, Captain James Horne, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from London 1 st Downs 19th March, with a cargo of 2,000 packages steel, 15,131 bars iron, 225 casks beer, 12 packages paints, 20 packages stationery, 9 packages paper, 2,100 packages liquor, 6 packages cochineal, 17 packages iron chests, 5 packages earthenware and 31 packages window glass and some packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE SHIP SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 1,090 tons, Captain W. Cartmer, arrived in harbour, on the 25th instant from London (March 19th), with a cargo of 500 boxes bath bricks, 4 casks glue, 31 packages cochineal, 48 cases toys, 90 cases eau de cologne, 160 packages shirtings, 1,231 packages window glass, 360 packages wine, 275 packages beer, 200 packages brandy, 212 packages paper, 5 cases moulding, 3 casks gun flints, 1,720 bars iron, 1 case show cards, 13 casks blacking, 14 packages tools, &c, 3 packages samples, 19 bundles shafts, 3 packages madeira, 9 packages corks, 16 cases champagnes, 40 packages woollens, 5 cases pumice stone 2,810 packages oil, 348 packages whiting, 247 casks fire clay, 12 cases marbles, 60 bales strawboards, 82 bales canvas, 800 packages still, 80 bales cotton, 82 packages lamp blocks, 11 packages P. effects 24 cases stones, 751 cases copper, 2 cases provisions, 5 cases soap, 53 packages merchandise, 3 cases axles, 7 cases iron safes, 9 cases weights, 24 packages buggy, shafts and heads, 184 blocks asphalte, 61 packages tar, 125 packages pitch, 70 kegs iron nails, 20 packages vinegar, 11 packages preserves packages hides, 3 cases thread, 65 cases tapes, 25 966 tiles, 30 packgses earthenware, 148 packages oilmanstore, 83 packages glassware, 40 packages glass, 11 packages hardware, 304 packages colour, 40 bundles buckets, 43 packages cordage, 15 packages paints, 48 packages oilmanstores, 17 packages iron chests, 64 packages earthenware, 36 packages buckets, and some packages sundries. The vessel is consigned to Mr. J. Soares.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
25	Atlanta (s)	Waring	Liverpool, May 24.
	Sea Flower	Garrich	Greenock, Mar 18.
	John Allan	Horne	London, Mar 1.
	Sir J. Lawrence	Cartmer	London, Mar 19.
	Vingorla (s)	Sayers	Kurrachee, June 23.
26	Nizam (s)	Barlow	Calcutta, June 13.
	Slive Bloom	Scott	Liverpool.
	Chrysolite	Stewart	Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
26	Indus (s)	Shallard	China, &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nizam, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Calcutta, P Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
22 Foyle ......Fish ......London, Mar 1.

DEPARTURES.

June.
22 Africa (s) ....
Sea Gull (s) ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Halls—400 bundles nail rod iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra—275 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 100 cases brandy Muncherjee and Eduljee Bezonjee; 100 cases liquors and 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra—2 cases nails, Bomanjee Manekjee Punthakey.

FROM GLASGOW.

Childwall Hall—309 casks ale, B and A Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mary Stenhouse—300 cwts coir yarn, Malsee Mooljee.
Childwall Hall—800 bags wheat, Knoop and Co; 40 bales wool Sewjee Premjee; 125 bales cotton, Thakersee Ketsee; 250 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 73 bales cotton, Cursonjee Rungiee; 419 bales cotton, Luckmedass Khimjee; 2 bales cotton, Valubdass Khutow; 45 bales wool Lilladhur Madowjee; 20 bales wool, Curim Nanjee; 450 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 24 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 110 bales wool and 60 bales cotton, Jetha Pursotum, 140 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales wool, Peraz Luckumdas; 250 cwts coir yarn, Nursee Bhanjee 25 bales wool, Morarjee Mowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Nizam—543½ cwts coir yarn, Hajee Janmahmed Abdoola; 3 bales woollen rugs, Framjee Nowrojee; 5 bales skins, Sallaymomed Goolam Hoosen; 5 bales skins, Joseph Ezekil; 15 bales skins, Esack Joosub; 29 bales hides and 16 bales skins, V R R M Moorgapa Chetty and Co; 32 bales hides, Hassum Oomer; 12 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia; 9 bales hides Abdoola Hassum; 122 cases India rubber, Rawagur Cowas gur; 40 cases mother o'pearl shells, Joosub Luteef; 30 packages cloves, Moorarjee Natha; 35 bags coffee, Esmall Mahamed; 133 bags coffee, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 12 bags coffee and 97 bales senna, P & O Co; 96 chests tea, Forbes and Co; 3 cases cardamoms, Poonamchund Heerachund; 20 bales hides, Suckoor Futtabhoy; 16 bales hides, Cumerally Jeewajee; 42 bales skins, S O A T N; Nagoor Meera and Co; 68 bales skins, Fuckermamed S A and Co; 7 packages crotton seed, and 10 cases cardamoms, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 10 chests opium, Owen and Okell; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Nizam s—10 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Muriel—68 bales cotton, Motichund Purbhoodass.

FOR HAVRE.

Walmer Castle—500 packets rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Camperdown—3,000 bags pepper, Vinay and Co; 900 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Nizam s—625 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 525 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Carsair—7,100 packages linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bertha s—2,000 bags poppy seed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 13,124 packages wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Venetia s—1,000 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, P and O Co; 250 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Venetia s—400 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—1 case cardamoms and 1 bag turmeric, Yeshvant Sasba.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Venetia s—155 bales gunnies, P and O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Indus s—4 boxes silver coin, Ebram Noordin and Co; 10 cases sharkfins, Rowjee Corjee; 2 bales cotton, Joomabhoy Lalljee 5 bales cotton, waste, Sorabjee Framjee; 51 chests opium, Lakhmidas Harbhoy; 30 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 20 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 16 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 12 chests opium, Ganeshdass Shobagmull; 25 chests opium, Goculdas Sungonee; 19 chests opium, Tarachund Seetaram; 3½ chests opium, Tarachund Luckmonaram; 132 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 7½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 10 chests E D opium Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Indus s—10 chests opium, Heeralall Ramopall; 7 chests opium, Hajareemall Goolmookroy; 52 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.
1727 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 30th June.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgecock—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
1346 Childwall Hall (s), Putt—Graham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
1421 Bertha (s), Harwood—Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.
464 Corsair, Trott—The Captain.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.
1208 Camperdown, Miller—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1329 Princess Alexandra, McKenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle, Boosie—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR BREMERHAFEN.
626 Muriel, Nicholson—The Captain.

FOR CONTINENT.
997 County of Forfar, Stewart—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.
547 Calcutta (s), Nailor—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR MAULMAIN.
1135 Royal Family, Flower.

FOR HONGKONG.
1747 Siam (s), Haselwood—P. & O. Co.

FOR COAST.
1314 Ethiopia (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
534 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.
1079 John Clark, Pendleton—Farnham & Co.
596 Queen's Cliff, Davis—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.
1348 Ashgrove, McFarlane—N. Manockjee & Co.
1287 Annot Lyle, Yeo.
1743 Atalanta (s), Waring—W. Nicol and Co.
634 Candor, Langren—Finlay, Muir & Co.
648 Cornwallis, Boniface—Ewart, Latham & Co.
698 Grasmere, Hastings—Ewart, Latham & Co.
734 John Allan, Horne.
971 Mindora, Slack—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1082 Magnolia, Cator—The Captain.
936 Mecca (s), Johnson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1100 Sea Flower, Garrich.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Cartmer.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

162 Ocean (s), Baker.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
135 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
462 Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.

HIGH COURT.—27TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

644-75—75 Jefferson and Payne—Lewis Alexander—Wallace and others vs Heerachund Savaichund.
709-75—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere Spinning and W Co., Limited vs Kullianjee Muddoojee.
41-76—Remington Hore and Langley—Hanivemull Navulmull vs Roopchund Bhugchund and others.
72-75—Remington Hore and Langley—Hanivemull Navulmull vs Balloobhoy Chimanlall and another.
252-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Tyabjee and another vs Kerbadjee Hormusjee.
281-76—Remington Hore and Langley—Hanivemull Navulmull vs Hurgopall Premsookdass and others.
288-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Hassum Noormahomed vs Hajeerabai widow and others.
292-76—Balkrishna and B Sezbai vs Dhurma Soma and another.
295-76—In person—Purmanundass Purbhudassjvs Purmanundass Tapidass.
296-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Lukmidass Khimjee and others vs Bapoobhoy Visram and another.
298-76—Lynch and Tobin—Soomtram Bhuyaji vs Mohunlall Kessowram.
301-76—Lynch and Tobin—Robert Barclay—Reynolds and another vs Dalla Manchund.

LONG CAUSES.

170-75—Prescot and Winter—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass vs Hajrabai widow and others—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.
129-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Rustomjee Cowasjee Soortee.—Prescot and Winter.
177-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Furdoonjee Cawasjee Mody—Mirza H. Khan.
100-76—M M Munshi—Hurrishunker Dewjee vs Kooverjee Canjee and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.
104-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dhurumsey Dewchund vs Hajee Oosman Hajee Chotaney—Macfarlane and Pollock.
121-76—J C Cama—Vazier Prodesh vs Rama Colia.
134-76—Prescot and Winter—Bomonshaw Kavasjee vs Burjorjee Dorabjee Burjorjee—Muljee and B.
135-76—Fletcher and Smith—Nowrojee Pallonjee vs Henry Gamblo and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
160-76—C Smale—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy vs Mulchund Ruttonsey and another—H Bicknell.
165-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Custuribai Naiquin vs Juggonnath Narayen—Remington, Hore and Langley.
182-76—P Kavasjee—Mahomedkhan Atishkhan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Boevey.
187-76—Prescot and Winter—Suruswateebai widow vs Bhai Bhaoo and another.
196-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motiram Bhugoobhai vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
213-76—J C Cama—Parvatibai widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.
227-76—Janardhun and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hurishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—V Hurrychund—Luximathai widow vs Gunesh Pandoo—Shamrao P.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For further direction on special Commissioner's Report.
332-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—David Jolly and others vs The Secretary of State, &c.—Hearn and Cleveland.
459-75—Jefferson and Payne—Joseph Jefferson and another vs Mavibai—Remington Hore and Langley.

LONG CAUSES.

2-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Shaik Mahomed A Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed and Co—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 24.

Mausel, Lieut, Bombay 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Neemuch.

JUNE 25.

Hay, Lieut, Bombay, Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.

JUNE 26.

Forbes, Maj Genl, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Pochin, Lieut, Bombay Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Belgaum.
Hamett, Lieut Col, Bengal, (late 7th Dragoon Guards) on duty, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 25.

Hobart, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, from leave, to Poona.

JUNE 26.

Mackenzie, Surg-Maj, Bombay Med Ser, to rejoin, to Sattara.
Sartorius, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, June 24.)

Capt E A Pemberton, Asst Comsr, officiated as Depy Comsr Damoh, from the 27th Feb to the 4th March 1876, during the absence on leave of Lt Col W B Thomson, Depy Comsr.

One month and twenty days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Surgn Maj J M Fleming, M D, Civil Surgn of Hoshungabad, from the 25th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt W S Brooke, Depy Comsr, posted to Sambalpur, reported his arrival at that station and assumed charge of the Sambalpur Dist from Capt M M Bowie, Offg Depy Comsr, on the 17th June, before noon.

Mr F Venning, C S, Asst Comsr, posted to Wardha, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties on the 21st instant, before noon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H P Sherman, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Railway Branch, P W Dept, Central Provinces, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 14th, and at Nagpur on the 18th instant, on return from the two years' leave to Europe on the medical certificate, granted him in "Central Provinces' Gazette" Notification No 116, dated 18th June 1874, and is posted to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.

The unexpired portion of Mr Sherman's sick leave is hereby cancelled.

Mr Sherman was also allowed subsidiary leave from the 15th to 18th instant, to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr T Macpherson, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Hinganghat Division, Wardha Valley Railway, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the Buildings and Roads Branch, and posted to the Kanhan Division.

Mr H E M Impey, Extra-Asst Comsr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Raipur Dist, from Babu Nobin Kristo Bose, Extra Asst Comsr, on the afternoon of the 28th April 1876.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, June 24.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H G Keene, Dist and Sessions Judge, Agra, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 9th of June, 1876.

Mr W H Tidy, Joint Mag, Saharanpur, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 20th Aug, 1876.

Mr D F Addis, Asst Mag and Collr, Ghazipur, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th July, 1876.

Mr G R C Williams, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge Ballia, Sub-division, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 16th Aug, 1876.

Mr F S Bullock, Asst Mag and Coll, Bareilly, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th July, 1876.

Mr W Young, Mag and Collr, Mainpuri, privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days, with effect from 15th Aug, 1876.

Notifications No 378 and 379, dated the 27th of April, 1876, the former granting three months' privilege leave to Mr J Power, Judge of Shahjahanpur, and the latter appointing Mr E B Thornhill, Mag and Collr of Hamirpur, to officiate as Judge of Shahjahanpur during Mr Power's absence, are hereby cancelled.

The unexpired portion—11 days,—of the privilege leave granted to Mr S H James, then Asst Mag and Collr, Etah, by Notification No 1472A, dated 24th June, 1874, is hereby cancelled.

Mr Joseph Ives to be a Sub-Lt in the Mussooree Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Sub-Lt J Wilcox.

H H the Lt Govr is pleased to direct the following transfers:—
Mr R Scott, Asst Mag and Collr, Muttra, to Muzaffarnagar.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj H S Smith, Civil Surgn, Allahabad three months' privilege leave, with effect from 12th July, 1876.

The notification from this Dept No 311A, dated 19th May, 1876, granting Mr W J Ellis, Civil Surgn, Hamirpur, three months' privilege leave, is hereby cancelled.

Surgn-Maj J Jones, Civil Surgn, from Saharanpur to Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Surgn-Maj H S Smith, or until further orders.

Surgn R C Sanders, Civil Surgn, from Azamgarh to Saharanpur, vice Surgn-Maj J Jones.

Surgn J Moran, Offg Civil Surgn, from Mainpuri to Azamgarh, vice Surgn R C Sanders.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector A J Arratoon held charge of the current duties of of Dist Supdt of Police, Etawah, from the forenoon of the 25th of April to the afternoon of the 30th of April, 1876.

H H the Lt Govr has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

Capt F W Buller, Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade, to officiate in the 4th grade, with effect from the 1st April, 1876, the date on which Capt F E Wiggens went on furlough.

From the 2nd May, 1876, the date on which Lt-Col R Cadell, Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, went on furlough, Mr J W Williams, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade; Capt C H Cantor, Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade; and Mr B Alone, Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade, to officiate in the 4th grade.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to direct the following reversions:—

From the 27th April, 1876, the date on which Col G Swiney, Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, returned from furlough and assumed charge of the Benares Dist Police—and Capt A Ollivant Dist Supt of Police, from the 1st to the 2nd grade and Mr J W Williams, Dist Supt of Police, from the 2nd to the 3rd grade.

From the 10th May, 1876, the date on which Mr C C Hicks, Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, returned from furlough and assumed charge of the Banda Dist Police and Mr B Alone, Dist Supt of Police, from the 4th to the 5th grade.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Notifications Nos 197-8A, dated the 5th of July 1875, Mr E A Phillips, and Mr W Ponnaud, to be confirmed their appointments respectively as Headmaster, Bareilly College, and Headmaster, Zilla School, Moradabad, with effect from the 19th of March 1876, the date on which Mr P Robinson, was appointed Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

JUDICIAL (CIVIL) DEPARTMENT.

H H has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers with the powers specified:—

Maj C R Matthews, Offg Cantonment Mag, Agra, with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge, under section 6, Act XXII of 1864, in suits not exceeding the pecuniary limit of Rs 500, to be exercised within the Cantonments of Agra.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of his appointment by Mr L E Saubolle, Supvr, 2nd grade, Cawnpore Dist, Allahbad Provincial Division, is accepted with effect from the 23rd of May.

Mr J D Gash, Temporary Supvr, 1st grade, Meerut Dist, Meerut Provincial Division, returned on the forenoon of the 6th instant from the leave granted to him in Notification No 493E, dated 27th March last.

Privilege leave for twenty-one days is granted to Lt R R Pulford, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Moradabad Dist, Rohilkhand Provincial Division, with effect from such date as he may have availed himself thereof.

With reference to Notification No 784E, dated 10th instant, Mr H B Parry, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 29th ultimo.

Capt P S Marindin, R E, Ex Engr, reported his return from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No C183E, dated the 5th ultimo, on the 12th instant; the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Capt Marindin will be employed on special duty at Naini Tal.

Mr J P Arbuthnott, Asst Engr, 1st Division, Agra Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in continuation of the examination leave granted in Notification No C49E, dated 8th Feb last, with effect from 13th June, 1876.

Lt E W Cresswell, R E, Asst Engr, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, availed himself on the 1st instant of the special leave granted him in Notification No 1108E, 31st May 1876.

Three months' special leave, under P W Code Cap II, IV, 28, is granted to Mr W E Garstin, Asst Engr, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, to study the native language.

Mr A C Newcombe, B A, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, availed himself on the 13th instant of the special leave granted him in Notification No 1205E, of the 5th idem.

Lt J Badgley, R E, Asst Engr, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, availed himself on the 2nd instant of the special leave granted him in Notification No 1020E, of 27th May 1876.

H H the Lt Govr has been pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Engr establishment:—

From the 3rd May, 1876, Mr P Nelson, to Ex Engr, 3rd grade, vice Capt F V Corbett, on furlough.

Lt R M Hyslop, R E, to Ex Engr, 4th grade, vice Mr Nelson.

Mr W P V Horst, to Asst Engr, 1st grade, vice Lt Hyslop.

Sergeant R Fryer, Supvr, 2nd grade, left Narora on the 29th April, and joined the Distributaries Division, Lower Ganges, Canal, on the 1st May 1876.

Sergeant G Reynolds, R E, Overseer, 1st grade, Narora Division Lower Ganges Canal, is transferred to the Buildings and Roads Branch.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 16th June* 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment, the former subject to H M's approval:—

1st Battalion 2nd Regt.—Sub-Lt Clifton Fred Samuel Alban to be Lt, dated 13th June 1875.

1st Battalion 3rd Regt, the Buffs.—Lt Robert George Kekewich to be Adjt, vice Colvill, deceased, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal C-in-C, dated 10th April 1876.

2nd Battalion 15th Regt.—Sub-Lt F Seymour Inglefield to be Lt, dated 13th June 1874.

45th Regt.—Sub-Lt Lumley Scobell Peyton to be Lt, dated 13th June 1874.

Sub-Lt Charles Herbert to be Lt, dated 13th June 1874.

108th Regt.—Sub-Lt Alfred William Lambart Bayly to Lt, dated 13th June 1874.

Sub-Lt Turner Severin Macleay Woolley to be Lt, dated 13th June 1874.

Sub-Lt William Charles Aslett to be Lt, dated 13th June 1874.

Sub-Lt Richard Menteith Greenfield to be Lt, dated 13th June 1874.

The appointment of Col P S Yorke, Bengal Infantry, to be 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer of the 7th Ben Cav, and of Maj T C Graham, late 4th European L C, to be 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer of the 12th Ben Cav, which were gazetted in G O C C of of the 8th April last, pp 156 and 167, are cancelled.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bengal Cavalry—Maj T C Graham, late 4th European Light Cavy, to be 2nd in Command and Squad Officer, in succession to Lt Col Packe, deceased, dated 12th June 1876.

11th Native Infantry—Capt J E W Howey, Genl List, Infy, to be Qr Mr, vice Macnair, placed on half pay.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

72nd Highlanders—Lt N J Spens to be Capt, from the 3rd June 1876.

The C-in-C directs the cancellation of para 6 of Adjt Genl's Circular, No 130E, of the 13th Sept 1865, which requires Depy Judge Advocates to forward monthly, to the Judge Advocate Genl, copies of the reports made by them to General Officers Commanding.

The following officers, having passed Parts I and II examination B, have completed their qualification for appointments on the regtl, general, and personal staff of the army, laid down in G O 275 of 1873:—

Majs C V Conway-Gordon, Madras S C; R Griffith, Madras S C; and H A Little, Bengal S C.

Capts E W Begbie, Genl List M Infy; A L'E H Holmes, Bengal S C; C T P Luxmoore, Madras S C; R S Roberts, Madras S C; H S Stewart, Madras S C; C H Stoddart, Bengal S C; V W Tregear, Genl List B Infy; E Quin, Madras S C; and A T Woodhouse, Madras S C.

Maj O I Chalmers, Bl S C, returned from civil employment, is posted to Cawnpore for general duty.

The undermentioned Bgde Maj, having attended a course of garrison instuction, their periods of staff service are, in accordance with G O 25 of 1874, extended to the dates specified:—

Capt G L K Hewett, to the 14th Feb 1877 and Capt A P Palmer, to the 26th Oct 1876.

The candidates named below are reported by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standard agreeably to section 23, Bengal Army Regulations:—

High Standard in Hindoostanee—Lt H T G Burne, 63rd Foot, 2nd Sqdn Subn 11th Bl Lancers and Lt T T Vaughan, R A.

The undermentioned Hospital Apprentices, having deserted, are struck off the strength of the subordinate medical department from the dates specified against their respective names:—

I Barnard, 1st May 1875; J P Barker, 4th August 1875; and W Anderson, 3rd Sept 1875.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Gwalior District order, dated the 7th June 1876, directing Surgn Shibram Borah to take medical charge of the 9th N I, from Surgn Maj T G Skardon.

Surgn L E Eades, 17th N I, to take medical charge of the 7th Bl Cavy, from Surgn Maj T G Skardon, in addition to his other duties.

Agra Brigade Order, dated the 6th June 1876, directing Surgn A B Strahan, 36th N I, to take medical charge of the 8th N I, during the illness of Surgn A Scott Reid, M B, or until further orders, in addition to his other duties.

70th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 13th April 1876, appointing Lt T A Freeman to act as Adjt, QrMr and Paymaster to the half-battalion remaining at Nowshera.

9th Lancers.—Regtl Order, dated the 7th May 1876, appointing Capt H R Abadie to act as Interpreter, vice Capt H A Bushman, on general leave.

10th Hussars Regtl Order, dated the 5th June 1876, appointing the following committee of paymastership, vice Paymaster L L Montgomery, deceased:—

Capt B A Combe, president, Capt W Yeldham, member, and Lt W E Phillips member.

Capt B A Combe to act as Paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

15th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 3rd June 1876, making the following appointments, with effect from the 30th May 1876 consequent on the appointment of Col H Thompson, 2nd in command and Offg Comdt as Comdt, 5th N I:—

Capt D W Inglis, Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt R E S Smith, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt H C Halkett, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Col G Selby, (21st Bgde.) to Coonoor, from the 25th April to the 8th July, on private affairs.

1st Foot—Lt J B H Read, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

1-14th Foot—Lt C H Morris, to remain at Pachmarhi, from the 15th June to the 15th July, in extension of privilege leave, on urgent private affairs.

(*Head Quarters Simla*, 19th June 1876.)

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Jullundur, on Saturday, the 27th day of May 1876, Jemadar Mogul Khan, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regt, was arraigned on the following charge:—

CHARGE.

Behaving in a manner unbecoming the character of a Native officer, in having at Jullundur, on or about the 23rd March 1876, when in charge of one of the registers of H Company Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment at target practice, knowingly and wilfully made or caused to be made a false entry in the said register, to the effect that in his last shot at 300 yards, Sepoy Jewan had made a "centre," scoring 3 points, whereas in fact Sepoy Jewan had made a "ricochet," and had not scored at all.

FINDING.

The Court finds that the prisoner, Jemadar Mogul Khan, of the 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, is guilty of the charge.

SENTENCE.

The Court sentence the prisoner, Jemadar Mogul Khan, of the 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for a period of three months.

(Signed) J. F. PENNYCUICK, Colonel, Royal Artillery, President.

Confirmed; but bearing in mind the cases in the 27th Punjab N I, disposed of in July last, and Lord Napier of Magdala's comments thereon, I consider that a more severe sentence would have better met the dishonorable offence of which Jemadar Mogul Khan has been convicted.

(Signed) FRED P HAINES, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NIVEN—June 24th, at Poona, the wife of Surgeon Major W. Niven, Bo. Medical Establishment, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACBEAN—June 20th, at Shapore, Mircha, the wife of Arthur MacBean, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BELL—June 5th, at Gauhati, Assam, Cecil Francis Henry, son of Hugh F D. and Jeanie Bell, aged 6 months and 3 weeks.
NICOLLS—June 20th, at Darjeeling, Louisa Ross Nicolls, wife of Colonel Nicolls, Royal Engineers, aged 48 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1876.

WE have in previous articles urged upon Government the necessity of a thorough overhaul of the Medical Department of this port being made at once, in order to prevent the plague which is now lurking about the Euphrates and the Tigris from finding its way into Bombay, and thence into India generally. Not a day should be lost in making new arrangements, for we have no hesitation in repeating that the present system of harbour inspection is disgracefully inefficient; it would be almost better to have no Harbour Health Department at all, for then we should not be cheated by the existence of a sham, whereas at present the knowledge of the general fact that we have a well-paid Harbour Health Officer is apt to lead the authorities into the comfortable belief that Bombay has sufficient protection against the introduction into this port of infectious diseases from the Persian Gulf and the Coast of Arabia. The Egyptian Government has, we are informed, fully recognised the necessity of omitting no precaution that will prevent the plague from finding a footing in Egypt. It has passed a resolution that any steamer arriving at Suez from any port where plague has appeared shall undergo a quarantine of fifteen days; and notice has been given to the Bombay Government that should even one case of plague occur either at Kurrachee or Bombay, every ship, *including even the mail steamers*, hailing from either of these places will be compelled to undergo the fifteen days' quarantine. How serious an effect it would have upon India if a case of plague were occurring either at Kurrachee or Bombay may easily be imagined. Not only would the present postal arrangements be disorganised, but it would be impossible for men with only three months' privilege to take advantage of this short furlough, while in the case of invalids for whom a speedy journey to England means life the prolonged quarantine would be extremely dangerous. We are glad to hear that the Bombay Government has perceived the gravity of the situation, and that a resolution has just been published which is intended to prevent any case of plague from finding its way either into Kurrachee or Bombay or (we presume) any other port in the Presidency. Aden, Kurrachee, and Bombay are to be placed under modified quarantine rules—that is to say, *all vessels*, whether P. and O. Co.'s or B. I. S. N. Co.'s, arriving at any of these ports from the Persian Gulf or the Red Sea are not to be allowed to enter the harbour until thoroughly inspected by a Health Officer. On approaching the harbour they are to hoist a certain flag, and remain at anchor until the captain is provided with a clean bill of health. This resolution is one which was certainly much needed, and we hope that it will have the effect of abolishing the present lax system of inspection of vessels in Bombay harbour. How is it possible for one medical man who has a large practice to attend to on shore to do all the inspectorial work—the boarding of steamers and native craft of all descriptions, the careful examination of crews and passengers, and the granting of clean bills of health—that is necessary in a port like Bombay, which exchanges commerce with all parts of the world? It is absurd to expect it, and one of the radical changes most urgently required is one that will enable Dr. Smith either to devote the whole of his time and labour to his official duties or to supply him with such a number of properly qualified assistants as will permit him to continue the practice he is at present pursuing. Again, we trust that the Bombay Government will not overlook the necessity of establishing an hospital wherein people arriving here with infectious diseases may be placed and treated. Considering the happy-go-lucky system which has hitherto prevailed, it is astonishing that Bombay has fared so well as she has with regard to immunity from the attacks of imported epidemics.

IF the people of Calcutta regard the disposal of the town sweepings of Bombay as a "matter of public interest," of which we have the assurance of the editor of the Calcutta *Statesman*, it is not going too far to assume that the people of Bombay have at least an equal interest in this vexed question. Very recently the *Statesman* wrote to some medical correspondent in Bombay to know what we were doing with our town sweepings, and the reply "surprised" the worthy editor "very much," for he learned, probably to his dismay and disgust, that we were "bent on reclaiming the Flats" with the street refuse. The medical correspondent goes on to say that throwing the sweepings on the Flats and covering them with a top dressing of dry earth prevents smell to a certain extent, "but does not "prevent the gases of decomposition being "given off, and being wafted direct into the "native town." This, then, is the charge preferred against Bombay, by its medical accuser, and it is propped up by a reference to an "eloquent lecture" delivered in the Town Hall in 1863 by the late Dr. Giraud.

Now, in all honesty we would ask whether this medical correspondent has not given a colouring to his picture of the present system of the disposal of our town sweepings which is utterly misleading? It is assumed that gases of decomposition are wafted into the native town from the sweepings on the Flats, and that these gases are having a prejudicial effect upon public health; in fact, the correspondent claims to have been made a victim of the present system, having, as he says, "been made very ill with fever" while temporarily residing at the Byculla Club. The members of the Club are not wanting in sympathy, and their medical chum, we may be quite sure, was duly cared for and appropriately condoled with during his attack of fever from organic gaseous decomposition. We have heard that this medical gentleman is never free of fever while in India, and it is only when he approaches Barking Creek in going up the Thames that he is able to shake off his persistent foe. But the medical history and the idiosyncracy of one man are incapable of proving anything regarding public health. We turn therefore to the charge that the town sweepings deposited on the Flats are continually discharging gases which are wafted into the native town and destroying public health. We ask what proof can be offered in support of this statement? If fever is the disease produced we should have some evidence of it near the place of deposit, but is there such evidence? The vicinity of the Flats has been notorious for fever for the last half century, and when it is remembered that these Flats are flooded with sewage and storm waters during four months of the year, we need not go far in search of a cause of fever. The medical correspondent of the *Statesman* would apparently retain the Flats in all their integrity as a pestilential swamp for the purpose of diminishing fever. But we may be supposed to be doing violence to his views by putting them in this way; he may be an advocate for reclaiming the Flats with "sweet and dry earth," and if he is, all we have to say is that the cost is prohibitive both to Government and the Municipality. A million sterling would not be sufficient for the work. Meanwhile, what is actually occurring on the Flats? Private persons and mill companies are taking up the ground and reclaiming it at a rapid rate, though not so rapidly as could be wished, but still sufficiently rapidly to produce a marked effect on fever. Every acre of the Flats that is reclaimed diminishes the fever area; even the medical correspondent will admit this, but he will not admit that when street sweepings covered with a top dressing of sweet earth are used for the same purpose the fever area is diminished; on the contrary, he maintains that more fever is the result. Now, herein lies the fallacy we desire to expose.

That the Flats in their existing state are a nuisance, more or less dangerous to health, and more or less a cause of fever, is agreed to by everybody. A very large low lying surface of ground is flooded during the rainy months not only with rain water but with sewage; pumping is not carried on during these months, for economic reasons. These reasons do not seem sufficient, and to our thinking they require to be reconsidered by engineers. However this may be, we have the Flats in a state of swamp during the wet months, and the effect of this is to keep back the storm waters in the low lying parts of the town, such as Khetwady. It is assumed that raising the level of the Flats increases damp in the town, but there is no evidence to show that the existing reclamations have prevented the escape of the storm waters by the channel of the sluices, nor is there any evidence that Khetwady is more damp now than it was a dozen years ago. Certainly there is no evidence that the Municipal reclamation has prevented the escape of the storm waters. The portion of the Flats occupied by this reclamation is not in the line of the natural drainage, and any one looking at this reclamation and at the great swamp to the north-east of it must be convinced that so far from increasing the fever area it actually diminishes it. If it were asked of anybody possessing discernment whether it was preferable to leave the Flats unreclaimed or to reclaim the ground in the way it has been reclaimed by the Municipal authorities, the answer would surely be that dry ground is better than a swamp. As to the disengagement of gases from the street sweepings confined below the layer of sweet earth with which they are covered, it is necessary to explain that there is no proof whatever that these gases escape and are wafted into the native town to the destruction of public health: the proof, so far as there is any, is altogether the other way, for there is less fever now in this quarter of the town than there was a few years ago. Fever, such as might be expected to result from inhaling putrid gases, is almost unknown in Tardeo. Certainly there is no more of such fever within a radius of a mile around the Municipal reclamation than there is elsewhere in the town. And it is easily understood why it should be so. The *Statesman's* medical correspondent wishes it to be believed that dry sewage is cast on the Flats in a rough-and-tumble sort of way and is then covered over with a light top dressing of dry earth, with the result of vitiating the atmosphere to leeward with fever-producing gases; the actual fact is that the filling in is very carefully done, and so is the covering of the sewage with earth. But the reclamation by and the responsibilities of the Municipality do not end here: cultivation of the reclaimed ground is at once taken in hand, the effect of which is to apply the decomposing matter to its proper use—namely, to produce rapid vegetable growth. The gases do not vitiate the atmosphere in the town to leeward; they do not enter the Byculla Club, and there is not a particle of proof that they made the medical correspondent of the *Statesman* or anybody else ill with fever. If the medical correspondent had made a similar charge against the good name of a fellow creature in private life, and endeavoured to support it with similar evidence, he would certainly be cast in heavy damages for rank defamation. The same medical correspondent points to his misfortune of being "the only "medical man now remaining who takes the "same view as Giraud and Leith"—namely, that it is wrong to reclaim the Flats with town sweepings. If Giraud and Leith were now alive and were able to look over the reclaimed Municipal ground on the Flats, we fear the medical correspondent would find himself "alone in "his glory." Giraud and Leith gave no opinion about such a use of the town sweepings as the Health Department of the Municipality has undertaken: their objection was to filling in *building sites* with the foulest rubbish and erecting houses on these sites immediately. This is what was being done in Bombay when Giraud lifted up his voice against it in the Town Hall. How different is it with the Municipal reclamation on the Flats! The reclamation is not near any human habitation, and the ground reclaimed is being added to the *garden* not the *building* area of Bombay, while every care is taken that the reclamation shall endanger the health of nobody.

We need not trouble our readers about the economic advantages of the present system of disposing of the town sweepings. It is an accepted axiom in sanitation that all so-called refuse or waste matter of towns has its uses, and that in putting such matter to its proper use is the only way in which it can be satisfactorily disposed of. The medical correspondent of the *Statesman* boasts that in former years all our dry rubbish was carried to Coorla, as if that was a proceeding which nobody could challenge. But we unhesitatingly say that the utter heedlessness with which 10,000 tons of rubbish was piled up in mountains at Coorla was not sanitation at all. By this system not only was the sanitary law of putting refuse matter to its proper use not fulfilled, but every facility was provided for poisoning the air all around, and the air was poisoned accordingly. How far the gases of these mountains of rubbish could be carried, and how greatly they could destroy public health, we will leave the admiring medical correspondent himself to say. The Municipal laystall at Coorla cost the Municipality about three or four lakhs of rupees to form, and the wonderful heap represents a wasted capital of at least £100,000, to say nothing of the health it has destroyed and continues to destroy. And this is the boasted system to which we are referred for the proper way to dispose of the dry sewage of a large town! The medical correspondent bemoans the hard fate which places him in the minority on this question. But how could it be otherwise? Other medical men are advancing in Hygiene and the minority of one must do the same and come round to the majority. It is singular, to say the least, that no other medical man can be found in Bombay to adopt the views of the correspondent of the *Statesman*. When we look round upon the majority, which includes the Sanitary Commissioner of Western India and the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, we find it difficult to persuade ourselves that these men are all fools and born idiots, and that the only sound sanitary brain to be found in Bombay is in the possession of the minority of one.

THE REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

A CORRESPONDENT kindly supplies us with the following translations from *La Turquie*. They throw considerable light upon the state of feeling in Constantinople at the time of the deposition of Abdool Aziz:—

The coming on the throne of Sultan Mourad V. begins a new era for the Turkish Empire. Young, and of almost proverbial amiability, he has received, through the care of his father, the late Sultan Abdool Medjid, instructions which will well fit him for his new position; besides, he has, in his retirement, observed and studied all the late events of both Europe and Turkey and will know by experience what faults to avoid and what reforms to introduce, so as to reinstall the Turkish Empire to its original place amongst the great European Powers. Everybody has now new hopes in a brighter future, and the manifestations of joy of the whole Empire express eloquently the sentiments with which both Christians and Mussulmans regard the advent of Sultan Mourad V.

Yesterday (the 30th of May) was a day of public rejoicing; and there is indeed a powerful motive for rejoicing as we know that the well-being of Turkey will be the one great wish and aim of Sultan Mourad, as it has been that of his ministers, who have, by their late act, justified the great confidence which everybody had in them.

To the general apprehensions, fears and agitations, has succeeded a feeling of tranquillity and hope, and the public feel they can trust such men as Mehemet Ruchdi Pacha, Midhat Pacha and Hussein Arni Pacha, who one and all are known for their patriotism and straightforwardness. The late event has proved that we can trust their energy, and that they would sacrifice everything to the interests of the Empire, and their names will be for ever associated with one of the greatest events in the history of their country. Only a few days ago everything looked dark and uncertain, and to-day the future looks bright and promising and the present is peaceful.

The whole of Europe will receive with pleasure this new change as a token of future peace and prosperity for Turkey.

The 30th of May was a day of public rejoicings. Stamboul, Pera, and the adjoining districts were illuminated.

The minarets of the mosques, the towers of Galata and Seraskerat, all the public establishments, the conaks and private houses, as well as the ships in the harbour were all splendidly illuminated, and the two banks of the Bosphorus presented a most beautiful scene, more like fairyland than reality. On the 31st the Turkish and foreign men-of-war at anchor were most tastefully decorated with flags, and the illuminations of the town lasted for 3 days—namely, Tuesday, the 30th May, Wednesday, the 31st and Thursday, the 1st of June.

The following is a literal translation of the proclamation published by public criers in the streets of Constantinople:—

"The Prince Mourad V. is proclaimed Sultan of the Turks.

"The Sultan Abdul Aziz is dethroned.

"May the Almighty accord his blessings to the first and pardon his faults to the latter. Amen."

On the 30th of May 1876 it had been decided by the Turkish Ministry that Abdul Aziz is to be dethroned and Prince Mourad be proclaimed Sultan in his place, as it is in the power of the Supreme Council to dethrone a Sultan and raise a new one if necessary (the Turkish constitution being essentially an elective one).

In the night of the 30th of May a Turkish officer was dispatched to the palace to announce to the Sultan that he was dethroned and Prince Mourad elected Sultan, and that it was the pleasure of the new Sultan, that he (Abdul Aziz) should at once take up his residence at Top-Capou, where he at once went with his family. In the morning the doors of the Seraskerat were thrown open to admit the public to do homage to the new Sultan Mourad V.

A THIRD WET DAY REMINISCENCE: THE STATION BELLE, OR BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

THERE can be little doubt that after-dinner stories have gone sadly out of fashion, and the men that told them will soon belong to a past generation. This may be a matter for regret, but the cause is easily traced, and tobacco, the weed on which men now lavish their affections, has completely turned the tables on the story-teller by making his mouth either a cigar or pipe-holder as soon as the cloth is removed, or, if there be ladies present, as soon as their departure admits of his "lighting up." Telling a story being incompatible with the comfortable enjoyment of a cheroot or pipe, short anecdotes are indulged in between whiffs, and being short are taken strong—sometimes so much so as to cause the moralist of the table to give an involuntary start and remain shocked for the rest of the evening.

A Madras Colonel, now enjoying the allowances he so well earned during a residence of thirty-seven years in India, was far and away the best sample of the old story-telling school I ever had the pleasure of listening to. His style, as his stories, was always up to the mark, and the cheroots of his audience frequently burned dim and sometimes went out as their interest became excited. As his stories were seldom a "twice told tale," they are difficult to remember and repeat, but I think I can call to mind sufficient of one to make it prove interesting, although bereft of the old man's humorous style of relation. The Colonel and his usual glass of claret from which he sipped inspiration are wanting; but here is the story.

As all here present are much too young to have been anywhere near Gungerabad in '54, I may as well tell the story of Kitty Gorman. Kitty was the daughter of the Major of the Regiment which in those days I called mine, and although none of us had seen her in the flesh, she was as familiar to most of us as our sisters, and we certainly knew as much about her as her parents, who had not set eyes on her for thirteen years, and who, whenever they received a letter from or picture of their only child, sent it the round of the station. To know or even to hear of the Major and his wife was to like them, and when in the goodness of their hearts they imagined every one shared their joys as they did not only the joys but the sorrows of their friends, none blamed them, and Kitty, therefore, became as it were everybody's child. As Kitty neared her seventeenth year it was decided she should come out to India, and we awaited her arrival with almost as much impatience as her parents. We knew from her photograph she was pretty, from her letters and drawings that she was clever; but no one knew the colour of her hair, and as the Major's was almost as red as red could be, we were afraid Kitty might have inherited her father's hair as well as his good qualities. None had the courage to ask, and the betting was, I am sorry to say, 6 to 4 in favour of the objectionable colour. Those who laid the odds won, for Kitty came among us with hair even redder than her father's, but the surprise was, it became her wonderfully; and then there was such a wealth of it; no thinly-spread surface lamely covering bunches of horse-hair, but massive rolls and pleats wound and twisted themselves round her pretty little head and lent a charm impossible to describe. As her manner was irresistible, all the marriageable men at the station were over head and ears in love the first week she was among us, and the Major was inundated with requests for permission to woo and win. Kitty at seventeen, with above a score of sighing swains to choose from, was considerably perplexed, but after a good hearty cry, and the assistance of her mother's advice, decided in favour of a man named Shirley, then in the Cavalry, with promise of Civil employ. It was not a bad choice, and gave general satisfaction, for although some of the rejected did wonder what she could "see in such a lean lanky devil," these remarks were set down to the green-eyed monster, and regretted when the pangs of despised love were unfelt if not forgotten. As Kitty's bashfulness consequent on her engagement wore off, she again became public property and was always surrounded by a host of admirers; all called her Kitty as no one had ever called her anything else, and Shirley, knowing well the jewel he had obtained, objected not. Months rolled on, and the day of the wedding was not far off; innumerable parcels of material for the trousseau had arrived from Madras, and friends began to think what form their presents should take and how much they could afford, when Kitty was suddenly confined to her room, and a bad attack of neuralgia assigned as the cause. Mrs. Gorman, whose distress was pitiable, when told the attack would in all probability pass of in a day or two, declined to be comforted by such assurance, and was certain that poor Kitty would not leave her room for at least a week. Preferring her own mode of treatment, she refused with many and sincere thanks the offers of assistance from the station doctors, and there seemed nothing for it but pity and patience. Shirley was told when he called that he had better not see Kitty, freedom from excitement being absolutely necessary for her recovery, and he retired to his solitary bungalow, there to mourn over the troubles of her he loved. The week passed by, and Kitty still kept her room; another was entered upon without any promise of her re-appearance; and the Major and her mother appeared so cut up that it seemed a pity to intrude on them. Shirley was, as a sporting man termed it, "off his gram;" yet the services of the doctors were still declined. When the third week was over, and Kitty was said to be neither better nor worse, pity was blended with surprise, and people whisperingly wondered what it meant. Mrs. Gorman when spoken to certainly appeared confused as well as distressed, and the Major had lost all that freedom of manner which before was his chief characteristic. Shirley was looking wretchedly ill, and altogether Miss Kitty's neuralgia was as depressing a visitation as can well be imagined. Old residents said the station was much more lively the last time cholera paid it a visit, and the impatient and unfeeling voted Kitty a nuisance, and decided she ought to be sent away somewhere for a change. Three weeks became six, and I am unable to give you any idea of the excited state into which the station had worked itself. Had it not been for information derived from the servants to the effect that Kitty was alive, I am pretty certain her worthy parents would have been called upon by the police for an explanation of their daughter's disappearance; and as it was, not a few hinted their belief that for some reason or other which they found it impossible to define or imagine, Kitty was being kept a prisoner in her room. Shirley had, however, received letters from her and waited the course of events. He had threatened to break the engagement if not permitted to see her, but although this drew a flood of tears from her mother and the pleasant information from her father, "that he might please himself," it obtained him not the desired interview, and he loved her too well to give her up. The seventh week and its mail day arrived, and the station was assembled at the Bandstand in the evening, talking over news from home and other gossip, when general attention was attracted to a pair making their way from the Major's bungalow to the Bandstand. I was talking to the Colonel at the time, when he seized my arm as in a vice, and exclaimed excitedly, "By Jove, here comes Kitty and Shirley!" It was quite true, and although they both looked rather thin, their blushes at the rapturous welcome they received from all sides hid the paleness of their faces, and they looked happy indeed. They were married soon afterwards, and the diagnosis of Kitty's neuralgia was fully explained some time afterwards by her fortunate husband, who has never for a moment regretted the day that made Kitty his wife. "You see," said Shirley, "just before my wife was coming out to join her parents, something went wrong with her hair, and the London doctors advised her head being shaved. As her hair was only beginning to come out she at first objected, but on being told that it was the only certain and effectual treatment she consented, and when she arrived there was not a hair on her head above half an inch in length. The hair I so much admired, and which every one spoke so highly of, was a well constructed wig, and you can imagine my intended wife's disgust when getting up early one morning she found it had been abstracted from the box in which it was kept at night. It was searched for everywhere, but could not be found, and the Major and his wife as well as Kitty were in dire distress. The Major passed out into the compound to see if he could discover the footmarks of the thief, when a cry above attracted his attention, and there in a tree was his pet monkey scattering the few remaining hairs of poor Kitty's wig to the morning breeze! A charge of duck-shot ended the monkey's frolic; Kitty got neuralgia; and a Paris hair dresser was written to by the first mail for a fresh head of hair. It arrived by the mail on the day Kitty reappeared at the Bandstand, and cured the neuralgia. I am glad to say my wife does not now require it, for the shaving completely restored her hair, which is now quite as abundant as that on the wig and not liable to removal by a monkey."

SOLWIN.

THE DECCAN "CLOSE SEASON."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Number Nine" must have rather a fertile imagination if he thinks I hope ever to preserve the shooting of *the Deccan* for myself! I wonder if he knows the extent of the Deccan.

I simply wrote of the Deccan because it is there alone that I have learnt any positive facts regarding the breeding of game birds. Thank goodness, I am not doomed always to lay my "weary head" in that part of India; and, as I glean information on the same subject in pastures new, I shall probably feel inclined to make it known.

"Number Nine" may designate my endeavours to secure fair play to game and to promote sport by any term he likes, but he will not put me off my object.

As to his accusation of "useless slaughter," my diaries show that I was quail shooting 20 days in 1874, bagging 220 brace, and 31 days in 1875, getting 337 brace. This would give about 11 brace a day; add to this 3 or even 4 brace for florican, partridges, hares, &c., and it gives at the outside 15 brace a day. Excepting on 13 days out of the 51, when I was quite alone, there were *always* two and frequently three guns out, so our bags cannot be considered very big ones, especially by men who know what really good quail shooting is.

The bags of 48, 56 and 70 brace noted by "Number Nine" are correct as far as numbers go; but they did not consist entirely of quail.

As far as the shooting about Poona goes, I have not shot a dozen birds within a radius of 30 miles of the place in my life, nor am I likely to try to, when I know of so many good places which, since they are out of the reach of men who shoot breeding birds, usually afford capital sport without excessive labour. Three and a half years ago I was as ignorant of the breeding seasons and habits of birds as "Number Nine" may be now, and I used to shoot indiscriminately, but since then I have made a study of the subject and profited by it.

"Number Nine" would do well to study it also, and no doubt in time he would find it a far more pleasant occupation than that of inventing and imputing to me absurd and mean motives for working up a favourite hobby, and trying to procure a close season for game birds whilst they are breeding.—Yours, &c.

SPHERICAL.

Central Provinces, Sunday.

HOUSEOWNERS *VS.* FAZUNDAR AND MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After a lapse of six years or thereabouts, the question of the construction of a main drain in Charney Lane or Horta-Baixa has, at the instance of the Municipality, been disposed of at the Police Court by Mr. Dosabhoy, who has ordered the houseowners to have it constructed at *their* own cost. I fear the Magistrate could not have come to such an unfavourable decision were the real nature of the case fully explained to him.

The fact of the matter is, that the houses in the lane in question are situated on the fazundaree ground belonging to the heir or heirs of the late Venayekrao J. Sunkersett, Esq., to whom the houseowners pay an annual rent; and besides this the lane is not a public thoroughfare but a mere *by-lane*. Such being the case, the houseowners contend that the Municipality should compel the owner of the ground to have the main drain constructed, or the fazundar and the Municipality should conjointly stand the brunt of the expenses which the drain may cost, from the fact that the former receives the annual rent for his ground and the latter taxes to which houseowners are subjected.

It is surprising that in the face of justice the houseowners should receive such treatment as this at the hands of such an able Municipality who carry the palm of other Presidencies!

Now that the matter has taken such an unfavourable turn, the only alternative that the houseowners can have recourse to is to stop the annual payment of ground rent until such time as they may be in a position to liquidate the amount required in advance by the Municipality for the construction of a main drain.—Yours, &c.

NOYL.

June 25.

HOW TO MAKE THE RUPEE WORTH TWO SHILLINGS!!!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The fact that the rupee is in value "getting smaller by degrees and beautifully less," and bids fair soon to be cheap enough for schoolboys to use as nickers with their marbles, must be my excuse for asking you to ventilate my theories for restoring it to its pristine value of two shillings.

Of course the depreciation is put down to the cheapness of silver. Very well, silver is also cheap in England, but we do not hear of there being more than twenty shillings to the sovereign, yet were the currency laws at home regulated as ours are here, twenty-five shillings should be the price of every gold piece.

In England the Mint Master buys what silver he requires and only issues whatever he may deem necessary for circulation. In India any Tom, Dick, or Harry can take a bar of silver to the Mint and for a certain payment have it turned out in rupees.

The consequence is, India is made the receptacle of all the silver other Governments wish to get rid of, and our currency is depreciated for their accommodation.

India does not want the silver Germany so obligingly swamps her with, and I would suggest that Government at once impose an import duty on all silver brought into the country, which should be (after allowing 1 or 2 per cent. for cost of carriage,) the equivalent of the difference between the cost price of the metal and the standard value of the rupee—viz. 60d. per ounce.

This import duty, and coining for Government alone, would, I believe, quickly raise our currency to its standard value, and the Government would moreover have the pleasure of recovering by the import duty in India what they lose by exchange in England.

That £186,000 shipped by the German Government in the s.s. Nepaul to Calcutta would make a good haul to start with.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, 26th June. MICAWBER.

A PROPOSED FOOTBALL CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your paragraph of to-day, anent Football, comes quite opportunely to the aid of those young men who are now organizing a Football Club. It would really be a pity, as you remark, should this monsoon wearily drag out without sports of some kind to enliven its monotony. The club alluded to have already a fair number of members on the list, and intend advertising on the 1st prox. as the opening day of the season games. If the reproach prove unfounded, that the young men of the present day here in Bombay are growing effeminate (which imputation I hope a great many of them with myself resent), then you shall witness contested matches worthy of the noble game of Football and of the young blood engaged in them. I have no doubt but that your able pen will aid the club in its endeavours to get material wherewith to afford amusement and pleasure to spectators while its members exercise themselves at this healthy game. And in conclusion, I would advise every young fellow who has a care to his liver and digestion to become

A MEMBER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE N. W. PROVINCES.

SIMLA, 26TH JUNE.

The Viceroy has appointed Sir George Couper to act for Sir John Strachey.

The Hon. J. Inglis has been appointed to act as Chief Commissioner in Oude during the absence of Sir G. Couper.

THE FALL IN SILVER.

LONDON, 26th JUNE.

It is stated that the Select Committee which was appointed to inquire into the cause and extent of the depreciation in the value of silver will report their inability to recommend any remedy.

RENEWED ALARM ABOUT SERVIA.

There is renewed alarm about Servia, which continues moving troops towards the frontier under the pretext that Turkey has established a military cordon.

LONDON, 24TH JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollers	4⅜d.
Exchange on India	1s. 7½d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£41 10s.
Chartered do. do.	£14
Do. Mercantile	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai	£24
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£82,000,000
Total Notes in Circulation	£96,000,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83
4½ per cent do.	83¼
5½ per cent do.	85
3 per cent. Consols for account	94½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	107⅝
Bar Silver	50⅝

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 26TH JUNE.

H. M. S. Tenasserim sailed for Calcutta.

WEATHER REPORTS.—26TH JUNE.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., thermometer 77. Fall of rain 35 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. S. W. 4, thermometer 84, barometer 29·96. Fall of rain 21 cents.

MANGALORE, 8-3 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W., S. W., thermometer max. 80, min. 78. Fall of rain 1 inch 17 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W., thermometer 96, barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy light, wind N. E.S., thermometer 86. Fall of rain 45 cents.

CHOLERA has disappeared from the village of Golwood; no fresh cases having occurred for the last few days. The native Assistant Surgeon left on Friday for Oomergaum, a village 10 miles north of Golwood. The villagers came in numbers to bid him farewell. The agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway ordered all the Company's bedding to be burnt, and this was done in the presence of the foreman from Parell, who was sent on special duty to Golwood. We learn that Sir Mahadeva Rao on reading the accounts in our paper sent the Collector of Tanna Rs. 300, a donation from the young Gaekwar, on behalf of the distressed villagers.

IN an extract from the *Pioneer* in our yesterday's issue it is stated that the 2nd Battalion 25th King's Own Borderers has been suffering a good deal from cholera at Fyzabad. "A Friend" kindly writes to us that the 2nd Battalion is at Shorncliffe camp and in the enjoyment of excellent health. The 1st Battalion, no doubt, is meant.

A CEYLON paper of June 20th states that within the last three weeks some 500 sovereigns came into the Jaffna market from different sources; there are only a few left unsold, and those that were sold fetched the enhanced price of Rs. 12. 25 per sovereign; and this rate continues to rule.

MR. FORBES, late manager of the *Star of India* Press, was found guilty of perjury at Nusseerabad, on Monday last, before Captain Robertson, Cantonment Magistrate, and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment; further, to be fined Rs. 250, or, in the event of non-payment, to undergo a further term of imprisonment for a period of two months.

THE first railway excursion train in China was run at Shanghai on the afternoon of May 26th, the excursionists including several ladies who were accompanied by Admiral Lambert and a party of gentlemen. The train was composed of five ballast trucks, carpeted and otherwise properly furnished for the occasion. The distance traversed extended over about five miles, and the trip was thoroughly enjoyed, the *North China Herald* tell us.

WE read in the *Straits Times* that the s. s. Agnes, which failed to repair the Madras cable, left Singapore to repair the Batavia line which is partially interrupted. The Company intend to lay another cable from Rangoon to Penang about October next, and it is feared that the present cable will not be set right until the proper appliances shall arrive by the ship which will lay the new cable. Trade, it is added, is materially affected by the tardiness of communication with home.

THE s. s. Hankow, which is competing with the Glenartney in the tea race, arrived at Singapore on the night of the 28th May, at 10 o'clock. She left Hankow on the 17th inst. at 3 A. M., but got aground in the river, and by this lost 28 hours. She passed Woosung on the 20th inst. at 3-45 P. M., making the voyage, which the Glenartney accomplished in 7 days and 16 hours, in 8 days and 6 hours. She had strong head winds against her all the way. She left Singapore at 8-30, the morning of the 29th May, and the Glenartney has exactly 45 hours start of her.

IN the vicinity of the railway station at Ajmere on the evening of the 20th instant, took place the interesting and edifying spectacle of a ram fight. The *Rajpootana News* informs us that a ring having been formed the rams were led away to a distance of about thirty yards from each other, and then permitted to rush together. The shock was terrific, and the sickening noise of their two heads coming in contact could be distinctly heard two hundred yards away. The poor animals fought until they were both completely exhausted. The head of one was greatly injured, still the yelling and inhuman crowd urged the brutes on to fresh exertions. The battle lasted for at least half an hour. It is said that such scenes are of frequent occurrence, the Police having no orders to interfere. The sooner our Inspector, adds the local paper, is vested with the powers and rights of an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the better.

THE *Economist* says that much of the silver lately issued as fractional currency in America has disappeared. And it has been thought—perhaps, with truth—that a good deal of it was hoarded. But much of it has gone in another and more curious manner. Messrs. McCulloch and Co., in their circular, tell us that "the new issues of silver are going to California to be exchanged for gold, the depreciation of the tokens at San Francisco being about 7½ per cent. less than it is in this city." As is well known, the Federal Government have never been able to introduce the greenback currency into California; practically gold is still the standard of value there. And as the intrinsic value of silver as against that of gold is greater than its legal value as against greenbacks, it pays to send silver from the greenback-using State of New York to the gold-using State of California. A coin always tends to go from the place where its purchasing power is low to the place where it is high.

THE Shanghai paper of May 27th says that native reports from Yunnan say that Li Han-chang did not sit in Court on any of the days when formal enquiry into the murder of Margary and the attack on Colonel Browne's expedition was being held. Neither did the Governor, who declined on the plea that suspicion had been expressed against himself, of complicity in the outrage. The Court was composed of the Fantai, two Taotais, and the Neetai (Criminal Judge). Ten or fifteen sittings were held, and the enquiry was concluded before Mr. Grosvenor's party arrived; a great pile of evidence having been accumulated. The members of the mission worked very hard to master this; and one Court was held after their arrival. Copies of the whole have been sent to Mr. Wade. No sentence seems to have been passed, but Li Han-chang is said to concur in condemning Li Hsieh-tai, Tsiang, the General in command, and the Ting, or Chief Magistrate of the Teng Yueh-chow (Momein) district.

MR. CYRUS FIELD, the great electrician, passed through Penang on the 1st June on his way to the Sandwich Islands. It is said that the United States meditate running a cable to China via those islands, and that Mr. Field has been deputed to make an inspection with a view to future arrangements. The *Penang Gazette* thinks that should such a cable be laid the effects on the Indian line will be very great and perhaps disastrous. Mr. Field was a great friend of Faraday's, and a characteristic story is told of them. The American was at the time busy with his plans for laying the Atlantic cable. He asked Faraday casually one day how long he thought it would take for a message to cross. Faraday like a canny Scot hummed a bit, and then said well it would not take very long. His interrogator made a fresh attempt: if the line were all laid and everything in order, could he not give him an idea. Faraday hesitated again and then said he would not like to be sure, but he did not think it would take more than two seconds. "Ah! that's quite quick enough for me," says Field, and out he walked.

THE *China Mail* has seen the draft articles of association of the new Chinese Bank, and the following are its principal features:—The head office is to be at Canton, and the Bank is to be named Wing Hong. It is to have a capital of 2,000,000 dlrs. divided into 20,000 shares of 100 dlrs. each, payable in three instalments of 10 dlrs., 40 dlrs., and 50 dlrs., within ten months. Foreigners are not allowed to hold shares, and it is to be an issuing bank. The articles provide for the appointment of an Inspector-General, whose sole business is to inspect the different branches at various times of the year. At present it is only intended to have offices in Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Swatow, Foochow and Tientsin, to be gradually established in the order mentioned. By way of showing its distrust of the Chinese Government, the articles provide that no money can be advanced to it or invested in Government bonds of other countries, except with the unanimous approval of the shareholders. The rules number ninety-nine, and this circumstance possesses a superstitious significance. The Chinese word for "everlasting" is *Kau*, which, phonetically, is the same as "nine," hence "ninety-nine" may be phonetically made to represent "everlasting everlasting."

THE Chinese are suffering from a most peculiar panic caused by the loss, said to be always a mystery, which so many have met with of the tail of hair which each man cultivates so religiously. The panic is increased by the impression which prevails that the person who loses his tail in this unaccountable manner will not live a month afterwards. We read in the *Celestial Empire*, of May 20th, that the tail-cutting epidemic has during the last week made its appearance in Shanghai. Almost every other man one meets in the City, at least, is holding his queue in one hand or has it falling in front of him instead of behind, or keeps it securely tucked under his cap. Several more cases of abscission are reported—some under the most peculiar circumstances. A storekeeper, named Wang Shun-yeh, on awaking a few mornings ago, found that half of that appendage had been severed during the night, and was lying by the side of his pillow. A girl of fourteen and a child of five have also suffered the same annoying loss; and a carpenter suddenly found himself *minus* about twelve inches of his hair. A young boy about fourteen years old having acquired transient fame through being one of the victims, a great crowd assembled round the shop, among which was a Ningpo man, staring with all his might. "This is all very strange," said he; "how could the boy have lost his queue when he was upstairs all alone by himself? It's impossible!" "Look to your own queue," retorted the crowd, with a shout of laughter, and lo! when the man turned round to make sure it was all right he found that half of it was gone!

THE reports of the Dutch press on the Acheen war are by no means as favourable as they would desire. A system of guerilla attacks upon their fortified positions is of frequent occurrence. One of these attacks, and a most formidable one, took place on the 29th May, and though we (*Straits Times*) learn from the Batavia journals that the Dutch were ultimately successful, the information from Head Quarters only vaguely assumes that it is believed the Achinese loss must have been great, while the Dutch deplore the loss of two officers and "several privates" as the journal mysteriously puts it. The *Batavia Dagblad* of the 21st May says that the surprise at Lampaggar produced, as was anticipated, a very bad moral effect upon the Dutch troops. The state of health, too, is deplorable. Telegrams dated 22nd May tersely describe the situation in this way:—"Fevers are malignant: cholera is sporadic; and cattle disease stationary." Gloomy as this picture from the seat of war may be, we are not kept from a glance by which we are enabled to realise its miseries. The state of the invalided Dutch troops on board the vessels which call in Singapore harbour, is a disgrace to a civilised nation. The Penang paper of June 3rd writes as follows:—"Various rumours are afloat touching the state of affairs at Acheen, but since our last advices we have no intelligence of importance. Bazaar reports still describe the position of the Dutch in anything but favourable colours, yet as long as we are without authentic information, we would advise our readers not to attach any importance to these rumours. A steamer is daily expected from Acheen, yet we believe the General is at present more intent upon consolidating his positions than upon extending the conquests of his predecessor."

THE *Straits Times*, of June 10th, writes as follows about the affairs of Perak and the Straits:—"No news from Perak. This is agreeable; and we may now, we believe, congratulate ourselves that all the difficulties there are over. An incident of a particularly pleasing nature occurred here on the 17th instant, taking place too, most strangely, just before His Excellency the Governor's departure for Penang, which leads us to hope that the disturbances in the Negri Sembilen district are not likely to be repeated. Rajah Antar, the chief who, we always believed here, was the principal figure in the outbreaks, surrendered himself at Government House, and in a meek spirit of penitence begged to be forgiven for his past conduct, and with a full admission of his errors, assured His Excellency, that not only should he remain faithful to his pledges of friendliness to our Government, but he would use every effort in his power to induce the other native chiefs to adopt a similar course. His unconditional surrender was brought about by His Highness the Maharaja of Johore, who is continually giving us unmistakable proofs of his attachment to, and belief in, our rule; and this is another reason that, as we previously pointed out, His Excellency the Governor should introduce into the coming investiture of His Highness with the Grand Cross, a display as great as our limited means here will permit, as such will prove to the Malays our appreciation of honest friendship. Dealing with the honours conferred on the Maharaja, we must again direct attention to the advisability of bestowing the Grand Cross of St Michael and St. George upon the Governor, for however much the Maharaja may be respected by us and by the natives also, it would be only fair that the Governor of these Settlements should, at least, be equal with him in honours. While upon this subject, we may refer to a suggestion thrown out by us and favourably received here, that as a memorial of the bravery displayed by the troops engaged in the Perak war will find recognition in the form of a stained glass window in the Church of Penang, it would be a fitting opportunity to erect a monument here to the memory of the late Mr. Birch, who was so universally respected, and whose violent death was so deeply regretted. Let us hope our appreciation of his character may shortly be fittingly shown in this respect. The report of the reply made in the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reference to the policy which the Government propose to adopt about Perak still leaves us in that uncertain state which is by no means satisfactory to any one; and now, we can only live in hopes that the next mail will bring us the longed-for intelligence of a decided purpose."

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were twenty-five European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

H. M.'S HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 275 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 51 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 193 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 27 by Military Courts-Martial, and 3 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners, 215 were natives and the remaining 60 Europeans.

NEGLECTING TO PAY A HACK BUGGY FARE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. P. Nixon was fined Rs. 6 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for not paying the legal fare for the hire of a hack buggy, charged at the instance of Bugwan Narayen, a hack buggy driver. Rs. 3 of the fine was ordered to be paid to the complainant as buggy fare and costs for this action.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Three cart drivers, named Mulloo Succajee, Bhimjee Babajee and Itto Bapoo, were fined by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, two of the former Rs. 2 and the latter Rs. 3, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

H. M.'S COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 356 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 299, including 13 women, of whom 56 were non-labour prisoners and 263 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 57 prisoners, including 6 women. Of these latter 16 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 41 from the Small Causes Court.

THE FOUZDAR OF RAJCOTE CITY.—In our issue of the 30th May last some remarks appeared in a letter from a correspondent at Rajcote, not our own correspondent, disparaging to the Fouzdar of Rajcote. The Fouzdar is, we believe, free from the charge of having been guilty of acts of oppression or of having lost the esteem of the Mahajuns and Hindoos of his city. As we have no desire to damage the reputation of the Fouzdar in the least degree, we have to express our regret that these remarks should have found admission into this paper.

A WARNING TO HAWKERS.—John Mahomed Hajee Mahomed, a Mahomedan hawker, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, under the Indian Military Act, with detaining, buying, exchanging or receiving from gunners Getrell, Adds and Ashmoor, of the Royal Artillery stationed at Colaba, on the 24th instant, of certain regimental necessaries consisting of tunics and trousers. Upon the evidence adduced he was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 5 and to forfeit three times the value of the property in question which amounts to Rs. 105.

A SHIP'S OFFICER IN TROUBLE.—Richard Stanley, the 2nd officer of the British ship Annot Lyle, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, at the instance of Captain Yeo, the master of that vessel, with stealing an egg, valued at one anna, on the 25th April last while at sea, and also further charged with continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman. The defendant applied to His Worship to postpone the hearing of the case so as to enable him to procure counsel for the defence. The application was granted and the case postponed for hearing to the 28th instant (to-morrow).

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Elphinstone Bunder on view of the body of Gunnoo Govind. Deceased was a sawyer, about 25 years of age. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by being crushed under a log of timber which accidentally fell upon him." Another inquest was held yesterday at Wunjar Lane on view of the body of Nagoo Mahadoo. Deceased was a dyer, about 25 years of age, who had met with an accident on the 24th instant by falling into a pan containing boiling liquid for dyeing purposes and was so seriously scolded that he expired from its effects on the following night. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by scolds by his accidentally falling into a vessel containing boiling liquid."

FULL DRESS.—We should like to know if it is necessary for military officers to appear at all times in military dress while His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is in Poona. Must they wear swords at Church even if they do not attend the same Church as His Excellency; and, if invited out to dinner, must they be dressed to death for fear of meeting a superior military officer? What dress should be worn at the Bands? We thought that it was only Sir Willoughby Cotton who was always pulling up officers about their dress. Lord Napier of Magdala and Lord Mark Kerr do not dress to the nines off duty.—*Deccan Herald.*

STAR COMPANY.—The first performance of the Star Company took place on Saturday evening last at the Wandwrie Theatre. Although the notice of the change of place was short, the house was well filled. The pieces performed were the farce "Loan of a Lover" and the new London extravagaza of "Turko the Terrible." The members of the Company all did their parts well, and the entertainment was not disfigured by the hitches on or off the stage that too often attend the efforts of a Company in a new theatre. The next performance of the Company will be in the Assembly Rooms to-morrow evening. The pieces announced for Tuesday are the comedy of "Perfection" and the burlesque of "Fra Diavolo." We wish the members of the Company every success.—*Id.*

RAINFALL.—We hear from the regions beyond Poona, Deckeal, Sholapore, &c. that there has been very little rain there during the past five or six days. There has been a great deal of rain below the Ghaut at Callian and Kurjut; at Khandalla and Lanowlee it has been very damp, but the rain has not been either so heavy or so continuous as they expect at these places at the end of June. From Bombay we have had a letter, dated the 24th June, which states that the rain had almost ceased there for a few days, but that there were signs of abundance of rain coming and close at hand. The weather was not uncomfortable though hardly so cool as it might be at the end of June. The rainfall for June seems to have been everywhere lighter than usual.—*Id.*

THE WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION AMONGST THE BRAHMANS.—Ten years ago about the close of the hot season confidential letters printed in Marathi and signed by Messrs. Ranade, Bhide, Pandid, Gadgil, Taleker and Deshmukha were sent to all parts of the Western India addressed to the educated, asking them to join a remarriage that was then forthcoming. About a hundred gentlemen sent in their consent, and on the day of the remarriage some thirty-eight were present to join in the festivities of eating and drinking in one of the out-houses of Mr. Moroba Kanoba's grand mansion at present occupied by the Free Masons on the Gowlia Tank Road. The names of all except the seven are still a secret. The Shankaracharya and his deputies thought that remarriages amongst the Brahmans was a mischievous novelty and excommunicated these seven desenters. Instead of quietly submitting to the judgment of the Indian Pope and without wasting their energy by going to Courts, the remarriage reformers ought to have quietly worked in the line of the reform they had voluntarily undertaken. They imagined that hundreds of B.A.s would join them, but none unfortunately did so. Excommunication frightened them, cooks, priests, and servants forsook them, friends and relations ceased to invite them to dinners. Visitors did not drink water from their pots, if thirsty. Their women were pointed at when they went to temples. Unpleasant stories were circulated about them.

In fact, in many of the principal towns of the Maharastra, the widow reformers were considered an excommunicated set of people, the poor and shameful number seven. Even these seven after a time adopted means for getting out of the difficulty. A protest signed by two Shastrees and Dr. Kunte and Mr. Apte was sent to many of the towns. These four again were excommunicated.

In order to get out of this excommunication 252 persons signed a second protest saying that these four were unjustly excommunicated. The two hundred and fifty-two also suffered the fate of the four. Gunesh Shastri, the champion of the orthodox party, in spite of the imprisonment, in spite of the loss of his service, in spite of the loss of his property, and in spite of the loss of his health, preached like a martyr for the subversion of the remarriage novelty. Singlehanded he ran from door to door, hotel to hotel, and temple to temple, warning people to beware of the 7 monsters, the 4 and the 252 mischief-mongers as he styled them.

In his preaching he was not quite on his guard as regards some of the expressions he used. He fell a victim to the Indian Penal Code. Attempts of a similar nature were directed towards the Deputy of Shankaracharya in Bombay, and he was obliged to run away, and up to the present day it is not known where he is.

Compared to the vast population of the Western India the insignificant number 15 is all that is on the records of the Remarriage Association as that of the married couples. The only ancient author that sanctions remarriage is Parashar, in the half-understood and much discussed couplet Nushte Mrute &c.

A few years glided on, and the efforts of the reformers seemed to slacken; the two hundred and fifty-two and the four succeeded in shaking off their excommunication.

Strange to say, that some of these reformers lost their wives. Providence, it seems, wanted to demonstrate the want of moral courage in these reformers. Ranade lost his wife, and ere it was fifteen days from the death of his wife, he got himself married to a small girl. Mr. Gadgil did the same. Nearly all took penance by drinking of the unwholesome *panchacavaya*. One said he could not help doing it, his father insisted upon it. The Deshmukha and Taleker quietly went back saying that they could not work for a people who so little understood their services. One of these seven gentlemen was untimely cut away; the rest except Vishnu Shastri himself, by some hook or crook secured the favour, and are once more as good Brahmans as before. It is much to the credit of Vishnu Shastri that not only he remained a staunch advocate to the widow's cause, but got himself married to an adult widow. A few days ago this man died and now the Remarriage Association exists in name only.—*Swadesh Mitra.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Sunday, June 25	0 1	0 15	0 25
Previously registered	10 76	11 32	11 83
Total up to date	10 77	11 47	12 8

CASES FOR TRIAL AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE following is a summary of the cases committed for trial at the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court:—

1. Munjee Khetsey, traversed from the last Sessions, for intentionally giving false evidence.
2. Vullubhoy Gopaldas and three others, traversed from the last Sessions, for a similar offence.
3. Thomas Henry Downing, committed by Lieut-Col. Evezard, for forgery and cheating.
4. Mahomed Ebrahim, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft.
5. Mankhan Kumpokhan, ditto ditto, for attempted theft.
6. Shaik Deen Mahomed Peermahomed, ditto ditto, for taking a gratification as a public servant.
7. Anna Christiana Balcinho, ditto ditto, for theft.
8. Minguel Francis, ditto ditto, for house breaking.
9. Francis Pereira, ditto ditto, for theft.
10. Dewasing Currumsing, ditto ditto, for ditto.
11. Cassum Abdoola, ditto ditto, for ditto.
12. Roodooram Sooka, committed by Mr. Cooper, for giving false information to a public servant.
13. Gunga woman, *alias* Jumna, committed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for theft.
14. Bahoodin Shaik Houssein, ditto ditto, for ditto.
15. Babia Govind, ditto ditto, for dittoo.
16. Hajee Saboo Abdool Rahman, ditto ditto, for fraudulently using a forged document.
17. Wittoo Bhewjee, ditto ditto, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
18. Hambarsoon Aratoon, *alias* Ascension Aratoon, committed by Mr. Cooper, for being in possession of a forged document.
19. Syed Ali Syed Ahmed, ditto ditto, for ditto.
20. Sumsoodin Goolam Hoosein, ditto ditto, for smuggling opium.
21. Vishnoo Bhasker, ditto ditto, for forgery.
22. Balloo Gopal, ditto ditto, for theft.
23. Limbajee Nursappa, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft.
24. Ali Akhat, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for fraudulently delivering Queen's coins.
25. Dhandas Pooseendas, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for being in possession of counterfeit Queen's coins.
26. Heeroo Ramjee, ditto ditto, for house breaking.
27. Begraj Jeevundas, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for criminal breach of trust.
28. Dewjee Bussappa, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft.
29. Sonoo Kanoo, ditto ditto, for ditto.
30. Ditto, ditto ditto, for ditto.
31. Henry Verral Faulconer, committed by Major Spens, for criminal breach of trust.
32. Ramjee Vulubjee, committed by Mr. Cooper, for ditto.
33. Ali Rajbhoy, ditto ditto, for theft.
34. Jewram Wukutram, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for smuggling opium.
35. Keval Tarrachund ditto ditto, for cheating.
36. Oomersey Ludha, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for administering a stupefying drug.
37. Moroo Govind and two other Hindoos, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for house breaking by night.
38. Sakia Goona and two other Hindoos, ditto ditto, for theft.
39. Hoosein Ally, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for ditto.
40. Shaik Ahmed Shaik Goolab, ditto ditto, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
41. Deen Mahomed, ditto ditto, for theft.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 22nd instant:—

Read Government Resolution, dated 12th June, intimating with reference to the report by the Chief Engineer regarding the alleged silting up of the north-west portion of the harbour, that further discussion on the subject is not likely to lead to any useful result; that the Dock in the Elphinstone Reclamation having been commenced, a channel or approach to it will have to be formed and maintained, and, when this is done, something approaching to accurate information as to the extent which that portion of the foreshore is liable to silt up, will be obtained. In the meantime, Government observe it is gratifying to know that, according to the latest received report on the condition of the harbour and foreshore, there are no grounds for assuming that any material injury is sustained by either, through the process of silting.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read letter from Mr. Khunderao Morojee, solicitor for Kesserbai widow, returning the conveyance of land drafted by the Trustees' solicitor with the words struck out which provide for the building which is to be erected on the land, being used only as a dhurumsalla or Mahajunwada. He has also struck out the clauses which fix the time within which the building must be erected, and the amount which must be spent on it.

The report of the Land Committee states that they would not object to the above omission so long as it is provided that no part of the building shall be used as warehouses, or otherwise for the storage of goods.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Land Committee is approved.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 12th June, suggesting that the barges required by the Traffic Manager for landing cargo be put in order, out of the budget allotment of Rs. 12,540, for maintenance of flotilla, which will save making a supplemental estimate at present. He states that when the work is done he will rpeort the cost and the Trustees can then give orders as to its adjustment.

In this the Finance Committee agree.

RESOLUTION.—Approved.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, forwarding for the information of the Trustees and for safe custody, agreement between Mr. McConnochie on behalf of the Port Trustees and Alex. Houston to act as master of the dredger for three years from date of his arrival in Bombay, at Rs. 250 a month, and intimating that he was to leave England by P. and O. steamer of 1st June.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Houston's name should be submitted to Government in addition to the list of officers and servants already sent in, and a fresh agreement should, on Mr. Houston's arrival, be entered into, between him and the Trustees so as to conform to the provisions of section 38 of the Act.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 21st June, forwarding application from Mr. J. Avent, 1st class pilot, for one month's privilege leave from 1st July.

RESOLUTION.—The leave applied for may be granted.

THE SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES DISMISSED.

J. A. SHEPHERD VS. THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

MR. JUSTICE GREEN delivered judgment in the above case at the High Court yesterday, dismissing the suit with costs. It was a suit brought by the plaintiff, a mail contractor, to recover Rs. 20,000 as damages sustained by him by reason of the publication by the defendants of two resolutions derogatory of the plaintiff's character, which were passed at meetings of the Trustees held on the 10th and 17th February last. Mr. Gill and Mr. C. Turner, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Advocate General and Mr. Pigot instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, stated the terms of the contract entered into between the plaintiff and defendants on the 9th August 1875, to which an additional term was added by the letter of the Secretary to the Trustees on the 23rd September; and the plaintiff, after receiving charge of the steamer on the 28th September, wrote on the 1st October 1875 accepting the terms of the contract proposed by the Trustees. His Lordship next referred to the differences which arose between the parties, and read largely from the correspondence that had passed. After reading the plaint as originally drawn, the learned judge stated that, on the 2nd March 1876, on the plaintiff's application, a rule was granted against the president of the meetings of the 10th and 17th February from signing the obnoxious resolutions, and against the defendants from forwarding them to Government, &c. The plaint was subsequently amended, and the 20th para of it contained allegations of a serious character, to the effect that the defendants had falsely and maliciously passed the said resolutions, &c. After the amendment of the plaint, the motion made by the plaintiff for an injunction against the defendants was heard and decided; and the hearing of the cause was accelerated. Now, the first issue raised the question whether the words of the resolution amounted to a libel, apart from the fact and apart from the occasion, as a libel? His Lordship said he could not doubt it was a libel, and the words were such as in themselves would tend to a greater or less extent to deter others from dealing with the plaintiff. Turning to the 7th issue, the question was, His Lordship said, whether the words bore the meaning alleged in the innuendo? Now, it was for the plaintiff to establish the innuendo, that the libel did in fact bear the meaning ascribed to the words. Evidence was tendered and rejected as to the meaning of the words on the authority of Barnett *vs.* Allen, 3 H. and N. Taking the whole of the resolutions, the meaning was that the defendants had reason to be dissatisfied as to the particular transaction they had had with the plaintiff. They did not in fact have the meaning ascribed to them in para 10 of the plaint. Their words bore the meaning above indicated and would be so properly understood. But even in this sense, His Lordship was of opinion, the words (apart from justification) amounted to a libel. Therefore, on the first and second issues, his Lordship found for the plaintiff. The publication was necessarily made through the clerks, to whom the resolutions were given to copy, but (citing Rex *vs.* Burdett) his Lordship said the "intent to scandalise," here was not an actual intent, but the intent implied by law; and it might be a question whether a corporation, under these circumstances, could be said to publish a libel, for the employes of a corporation were to be considered part of it. His Lordship did not think it necessary to find on this point; he was of opinion that the sending of the resolution to Government was a publication. Taking the third and fourth issues together, his Lordship said that, if the publication be privileged, the truth or falsehood of it, or the presence of or basis of truth therein, was immaterial. After stating the law as to what privileged communications are, his Lordship remarked that, in the present case, the publication of the resolution came distinctly within the definition of privilege. Government was interested in knowing the proceedings of the Port Trust, as recognised by the Act itself; and the transmission of the resolution was in fulfilment of the Act. The Trustees had thus an habitual sense of the duty imposed on them by the Act to forward their resolutions to Government. Then, the next question was, was the resolution excluded from privilege by absence of *bona fide* belief? The existence of express malice, as held in Somerville *vs.* Hawkins, must be proved. His Lordship was of opinion upon the evidence that the resolutions were passed *bona fide*, and that in forwarding them to Government there was no evidence of malice. Citing the opinion of Mellor, J., in Lawless's case, the learned judge remarked that, if the recording the resolutions was privileged, the employment of clerks in copying them was also privileged. Where the Act provided that the record shall be kept, its being kept could be no evidence of express malice. His Lordship was satisfied from the evidence that the sending of the resolution to Government was the act of General Ballard, the president of the Trust; and had his Lordship heard the evidence, he would not have expressed himself as he did on the rule. The conclusion his Lordship came to was that the customary and necessary co-operation of the clerks in writing the resolution was privileged if the sending of it was privileged. The third issue was therefore found for the defendants; and his Lordship thought that these findings would have excluded anything further, but that the 20th para of the plaint contained allegations which compelled the defendants to go into the question of justification. Now, the resolution forwarded to the plaintiff was a sufficiently distinct answer to his letter of the 5th October, 1875; and in that letter he did not set up any agreement that he should not be charged hire, and did not allege that the accident arose from defective machinery. The plaintiff was bound to pay Rs. 40 per day for the Dromedary so long as he kept her; he had nothing to do if he found her defective but to return on a day's notice; but under the contract, he was bound to repair any breakages, &c., occurring during his holding of her, whether accidental or not. As to the first accident, the inference his Lordship had drawn from the evidence was that it arose from negligence on board the ship of the engineers, either from want of care or skill. His Lordship did not think that the accidents arose from defective machinery. The notoriety of the Dromedary for accidents had upon the evidence dwindled down to one bolt once breaking when she was being used by the P. and O. Company. Her defects were remedied, and she was in perfect repair when made over to the plaintiff. His attempt to show that she was notorious for breaking down, or defective machinery except so far as was patent, had entirely failed. His Lordship quoted the minutes of two of the Trustees as showing that they were by no means disposed to press hardly on the plaintiff. On the question of hire being charged while the steamer was under repair, his Lordship referred to what Captain Henry said in his evidence—"I could not have said that we would not charge for hire; I had no authority." His Lordship could not help coming to the conclusion on this point that Mr. Manson's memo was more reliable, and that the Trustees did claim the hire, and that the doing of the repairs by the plaintiff was suggested. The interview at the meeting of the 4th February showed that the plaintiff went there with the resolve to pay only Rs. 520; that the committee manifested a sincere desire to come to an arrangement; and that the plaintiff refused every thing and would stand to his own estimate. What reason had the plaintiff to expect the Trustees to accept his engineers' estimate implicitly? His Lordship had no doubt the estimate was made honestly on plaintiff's instructions; but the Court did not know what those instructions were. His Lordship did not think plaintiff was reasonable in insisting on his estimate or in refusing to arbitrate. The committee were entitled to consider plaintiff's conduct, though perfectly honourable, as unreasonable and unfair. His Lordship therefore found the issues in the case as follows:—

1. Whether the resolutions of the 10th and 17th February, or either of them in the plaint mentioned, amounted to a libel? In the affirmative and for the plaintiff.

2. Whether the defendants published the resolutions or either of them? In the affirmative and for the plaintiff.

3. Whether if the sending of tha resolutions to Government was a publication, such publication was privileged? In the affirmative and for the defendatns.

4. Whether the said resolutions were falsely and maliciously written and published by the defendants of the plaintiff as in the plaint alleged? In the negative and for the defendants.

5. Whether in case it appears that the publication of the said resolutions was privileged, the allegations in para 20 of the plaint, or any of them, are or is true? In the negative and for the defendants.

6. Whether the acts and conduct of the plaintiff with reference to the steamer Dromedary justified the passing or recording of the resolutions? In the affirmative and for the defendants.

7. Whether the resolutions in the plaint mentioned bear the meaning ascribed to them in the 11th para of the plaint? In the negative and for the defendants.

8. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed? In the negative and for the defendants.

His Lordship was of opinion that, as the plaint contained allegations of *mala fides*, the plaintiff ought to bear the costs of the suit. The suit was dismissed with costs: plaintiff to bear the costs of the suit and of the motion for an injunction.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·707
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·818
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	87·3
Minimum do. do	79·2
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WNW, WSW, W, SSW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	291
Fall of Rain	0·25 inches.
Total fall during month	12·07 "
" " " year	12·08 "
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 26th	0·05 "

PORTABLE STEAM LAUNCHES.—Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, London, have just completed two little steel vessels, 30 ft. long by 8 ft. beam, for use on lake Nyassa in the interior of Africa. The peculiarity of these boats is that they are entirely bolted together and not rivetted, so that they can easily be subdivided into small and light pieces for transport on men's backs. This is the same mode of construction adopted by Messrs. Yarrow and Co. in the little steamer Ilala, which has been so successfully launched on Lake Nyassa.—*Engineering.*

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court commences to-day under the presidency of Mr. Justice Green. The calender is a heavy one, there being 41 cases, in which 47 prisoners are accused. Of these, 28 are Hindoos, 13 Mahomedans, 3 Native Christians, 2 Europeans, and 1 Armenian. There are two cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; two of smuggling opium; three of criminal breach of trust; two of possession of forged documents; three of house-breaking; two of forgery and cheating; two of giving false evidence; seventeen of theft; and one each of attempted theft; taking a gratification as a public servant; giving false information to a public servant; using a forged document; fraudulently delivering counterfeit coins; fraudulent possession of counterfeit coins; cheating and administering a stupefying drug. Two of the cases have been traversed from the last Sessions; eight were committed by Mr. Cooper; twenty-three by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee; six by Mr. Nana Morojee; one by Lieut-Col. Evezard; and one by Major Spens.

CALCUTTA POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the prospectus of the proposed Political Association, to be formed in Calcutta:—

Circular.—Recent events, both in England and in India, affecting the welfare of this country, have shown the need of some orginization adapted to gather and express public opinion, and to represent the requirement and interests of the Ango-Indian community as well as of the people at large.

The precipitate and immature legislation of the supreme and local Councils has often been fraught with great evil and injustice; and in not a few instances has been opposed to approved constitutional principles, and to the experience and enlightened views of the non-official population of the country.

It has been suggested that great advantages would accrue from the institution of an Association representative of the non-official portion of the Anglo-Indian community with an executive body whose duty it would be to watch the course of legislation, and the general policy of the Government, both here and in England, as they may affect the interest of the community and the general welfare of this country.

While the natives have their representative institutions—one interest being represented by the British Indian Association, and another by the Indian League—their is no associated body charged with the large and increasing interests of the Anglo-Indian community. The Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association, both admirable institutions for their special objects, are not adapted to the purposes required, as they cannot well move in matters not comprehended in their constitutions and the special objects which they are intended to serve. They are essentially non-political; and though the public have often been indebted on them for the free expression of opinion, and for other actions in the public interests, the need of a political Association on a wide basis is increasingly felt.

It is, therefore, suggested that an Association be formed that shall have for its objects the protection of public rights and the promotion of general public interests. Its functions shall be to watch the course of legislation and policy, both in England and India, to advocate purity, efficiency, and economy in the working of the administration, and to guard the general interests of the tax-payers by associated official procedure, thus avoiding the almost inevitable offence of individual action.

With a view to promote these objects, it is contemplated to convene a public meeting on an early date to consider and adopt a constitution for the proposed Association; to elect officers (provisional or otherwise) and to pass such rules as may be deemed desirable for the working of the Association.

A number of gentlemen connected with the Mercantile and Trading interests of Calcutta, of the Legal Profession, and others of the non-official community, have expressed their approval of the objects contemplated: and should they also meet your approbation, the promoters will feel obliged if you will express your assent, and your willingness to become a member of the proposed Association. Any suggestions tending to the promotion of the objects contemplated will be welcome; and your earnest co-operation is requested.

SIR TANJOR MADHAVA ROW, K. C. S. I., PRIME MINISTER OF BARODA.

(*Indian Charivari.*)

THE career of the distinguished subject of our cartoon, Sir T. Madhava Row, is a distinct contradiction to the assertions of those who declare that there is no field for the exercise of native talent and ambition under the British Government. For though a Mahratta Brahmin, and born in Tanjor so long ago as 1828, Sir Madhava owes his present position in a great measure to the benefits of English education and the encouragement of the ruling race. His own natural talents and upright conduct have, no doubt, contributed materially to his advancement, for wherever he has been tried, he has never been found wanting, and he has held many and various appointments. The son of a former Dewan of Travankor, he was sent in early life to the Madras High School, where he was one of the first pupils of Mr. Powell, late Director of Public Instruction in Madras, and for whom, a few years afterwards, he officiated as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. He was in the Government service also as sub-Collector of Tanjor, and in the Accountant-General's office at Madras. The confidence felt in him by Government was shown when he was appointed English tutor and companion to the Princes of Travankor, the present Maharaja and his brother. It was not long before he was appointed Assistant Dewan of the State, and in 1858, though only then thirty years of age, he was appointed Dewan, an office he enjoyed for nearly fourteen years. It was through his exertions, ably seconded by his former pupils, that Travnakor has become the model native State of the Madras Presidency. His fame had, meanwhile, reached Indor, and after a short rest from work, during which he was offered a seat in the Viceregal Council, Maharaja Holkar, one of the most astute of Indian Princes, offered him the appointment of Prime Minister, which he accepted. From thence his services were transferred to Baroda, at the special request of the Government of India, and as Prime Minister of that State, and guardian of the young Gaekwar, he is, with praiseworthy energy, evolving order out of chaos. BUCK.

A SINGULAR CASE IN DELHI.

A MOST sensational and exciting case is now pending in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi.

It appears that towards the end of last month the complainant and his wife parted company. He says that his father-in-law forcibly took her away from her home; and subsequently in the same manner took away his daughter, a child of seven years of age, whom he had promised in marriage to the son of the Maharajah of Burdwan; who is the like father a Khatri, and that the cause of their abduction was, that the brotherhood do not approve of the match, because they think that Maharajah, the bridegroom elect's father, is infected with Christian ideas and has been, like all who uphold him, excluded from the brotherhood. The allegations on the other side are to the effect that the wife was beaten and turned out by her husband, on account of objecting to sell her daughter to the Maharajah that the husband is a bad character and not fit to be entrusted with the guardianship of his child.

The issues fixed by the Court were as follows: (i) Has a woman by local custom a paramount right to the guardianship of the child; and (ii) Is the plaintiff so bad a character as not to be entrusted with the custody of his child? In proof of the allegation in issue No. (i) defendants proceeded to give evidence to prove that an out-caste being civilly dead had no right at all: but being met with Act XXI of 1850 they had to abandon this objection and rest their defence entirely on the second issue, to establish which they produced nine Khatri witnesses who stated that they had heard that plaintiff was a gambler, a drunkard, and addicted to smoking intoxicating drugs, but not one of them could give any authority to support what he had heard. The last witness mentions that when the intention of the father of the girl to take her to Burdwan became known, the Khatris held a meeting at which it was resolved that the girl should not be allowed to go to Burdwan under any circumstances. Acting on this they expelled the father from the caste of Delhi Khatris, and mustering about 500 men marched to the house of the Deputy Commissioner to lay their grievance at his feet, but this officer very properly declined to be interviewed.

This being a case of such vital importance to the Maharajah, and the fact having been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Court, it is a matter of surprise that the officer presiding should adjourn the case from day to day without apparent cause for so doing; for there is every chance of the *propitious* day, fixed for the wedding ceremony passing by, before the case is decided. So that if the case is even in favour of the Maharajah, the Delhi Khatris will have succeeded in making its result practically useless to H. H. and accomplished the object they had in view.

The case has taken the nature of a party fight; one faction being the Delhi Khatris, and the other the Maharajah and a few of his adherents; and the longer a struggle of this kind is protracted the more intense and bitter is the animosity between the factions, and the less chance is there of a reconciliation between the belligerents—a fact which appears to be overlooked by the Deputy Commissioner, an officer wielding the highest executive powers in an important district like Delhi; where the people sometimes, as in the late dog-killing affair, make abortive attempts to manifest that they are not the servile and down-trodden race that natives are so often represented to be.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER IN THE INDIAN BUDGET.

(*Economist*, May 27.)

THE point of interest in the new Indian Budget is the effect on it of the depreciation of silver. It has long been obvious that the effect would be most serious; but the figures of the budget enable us to define the extent of the present evil. Sir William Muir's exposition of the figures, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on 31st March last, also gives, with one exception of some importance which we shall notice, a very fair account of the matter.

The most general figures, with a simple explanation added, will give some idea of the present position. The revenue expenditure, and deficit of the three years with which the financial statement deals—we ignore for the moment all distinction between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure—are as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	£	£	£
1874-5 (actual)	50,570,000	54,501,000	3,931,000
1875-6 (regular estimate)	50,991,000	53,887,000	2,896,000
1876-7 (budget estimate)	50,480,000	54,095,000	3,615,000

And the explanation we have referred to, as showing how the depreciation of silver operates, is this—that while the expenditure on public works extraordinary is estimated as about half a million less in the the current year than in 1874-5, and although there was in 1874-5 an expenditure of 2,238,000*l* on famine relief, which is now wanting, yet the estimated deficit in 1876-7 is pretty much the same as it was in 1874-5. There is no famine now, but the finances of India show as great an annual deficit as ever. And to a large extent this must be due to the increased loss by exchange, which operates as prejudicially as a famine.

This loss is now estimated at	£2,322,000
And in 1874-5 it was	898,000
Increase	1,434,000

Besides the fall in silver, there is another cause of difference in the amount of loss by exchange, viz., the difference in the amounts drawn for, which tend to increase annually, but substantially the above 1,434,000*l*, is an extra expense caused to the Indian Government already by the fall in silver. It costs the Indian Government so much more than it did to lay down in London the fifteen millions which it has annually to remit. The depreciation does not account for the whole sum by which Indian finance is to the bad, as compared with 1874-5 (leaving out the famine expenditure), there being still a difference of about 800,000*l* to be accounted for, but the depreciation is manifestly the main evil.

Comparing the budget estimate of 1876-7 with the regular estimate for 1875-6, a similar result appears. The deficit in 1875-6, it will be observed, is 2,896,000*l*, or 720,000*l* less than is now estimated, although there was also a famine expenditure of 656,000*l* in 1875-6, and the public works expenditure extraordinary was 400,000*l* more than is now estimated. In these various ways, the current year is 1,776,000*l* to the bad, as compared with 1875-6, and of this 907,000*l* is due to the increased loss by exchange, leaving about 876,000*l* due to other causes.

The figures are conclusive as to the great effect of the fall of silver. This fall clearly helps to make India as badly off in 1876-77 without a famine as it was in 1874-5 with a famine, and worse off by over a million than in 1875-6, although there was then a famine expenditure of over 600,000*l*, and the increase of loss by exchange had already begun to be felt. A detailed examination of the items does not alter this conclusion, while it also brings out that in some respects, apart from the new evil which has sprung up, fair progress was being made, although the situation even then could hardly have been very satisfactory, and there is evidently another contributory cause of some magnitude to the deficit, which Sir William Muir slurs over.

The satisfactory features in the finance, when the items are examined are on the one side, the increase of revenue in the regular estimate of 1875-6 over the budget estimate for that year, which seems to justify an increase of this year's budget estimate of revenue over that for 1875-6; and, on the other side, a stationary condition of the expenditure, with the exception of one item, in which lies the other contributing cause to the deficit to which we have referred. The increase of the regular estimate of revenue in 1875-6 over the budget estimate is about a million:—

	£
The regular estimate is	50,991,000
And the budget estimate was	49,820,000
Increase	1,171,000

Regular estimates, as is well known, are treacherous things, and we observe in this very statement that the "actual" for 1874-5 is better by 667,000*l* than the regular estimate for that year, but confidence seems to be felt that the regular estimate for 1874-5 does not make things better than they will finally appear actually. Many of the figures, it is stated, are actuals to very nearly the close of the year. Assuming that there is no error in this confidence, an increase of a million over the budget estimates is certainly satisfactory. Unfortunately, the main cause of improvement is opium, which has yielded 400,000*l* more than the estimate, but excise has also increased about 100,000*l*, customs have improved a little in spite of the tariff reductions, and salt and stamps have similarly gained a little. The improvement may be partly due to the moderation of the estimates of 1875-76, the total estimate being nearly 800,000*l* short of the actual yield of 1874-5, so that the revenue of 1875-6 will show only a small gain upon 1874-75; but a small gain, which is found to be due on investigation to such items as excise, salt, and stamps, while customs have held their ground, notwithstanding diminished tariff charges, is nevertheless a matter of congratulation in Indian finance. If the revenue is to become elastic at all, it is in these branches we should see the movement. There is, also, a most satisfactory increase in the revenue from State railways, which has risen from 131,000*l* (actual) in 1874-5 to 277,000*l* (regular estimate) in 1875-6, without a proportionate increase of working expenses,—a deficit of 53,000*l* in the working for 1874-5 being, in fact, replaced by a surplus of 56,000*l* in 1875-6. We are glad to see that the budget estimates of revenue for 1876-7, though higher than the budget estimates of the previous year, are still rather under the actual yield of 1874-5, although they include 350,000*l* more for receipts from State railways and irigation. The net estimate for opium revenue—6,000,000*l*—is 250,000*l* more than the net estimate for 1875-6, but it is 216,000*l* less than the actual yield of 1874-5, and 233,000*l* less than the regular estimate of 1875-6; and the other estimates of revenue are certainly moderate. As far as revenue is concerned, allowing always for disturbances from opium and famines, there is a fair prospect of the actual yield of revenue in 1876-7 exceeding the estimate.

In connection with this moderate improvement of the revenue, it is fair to notice, especially when so much is said of the depression of the Indian trade, that that trade is at this moment, according to Sir William Muir's statement, increasing. The figures are:—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total
		£	£	£
Trade in	1874-5	42,786,000	57,904,000	100,690,000
—	1873-4	37,437,000	56,840,000	94,277,000
Increase		5,349,000	1,064,000	6,413,000

And in 1875-6 the improvement has continued, as far as the exports are concerned, although the imports have fallen off from 34,800,000*l* to 33,800,000*l*.

	£
The exports in the ten months 1875-6 are	47,900,000
— — — 1874-5 are	45,700,000
Increase in 1875-6	2,200,000

The exports of Indian produce are thus increasing. This increase, we may note in passing, coupled with a stationary state of the general imports for this year, apparently confirms what we have remarked lately as to the probable effect on Indian trade of a fall in silver. The exports from India are increasing, and the imports into India are not, or at least not so much. It is premature as yet to speak positively, but it is interesting to see that so far the facts are apparently beginning to confirm what theory would lead us to expect.

As regards expenditure, again the broad facts are that, if we deduct the loss by exchange and famine expenditure in each year from what is called the civil expenditure, there is no material increase in that expenditure, and what increase there is is mostly accounted for by an increased debt charge. The figures we thus obtain are:—

	£
Civil expenditure, 1874-5, deducting famine relief and loss by exchange	27,753,000
Civil expenditure, 1875-6 deducting famine relief and loss by exchange (regular)	28,278,000
Civil expenditure, 1876-7, deducting famine relief and loss by exchange (budget)	27,843,000

Care is thus being used in India to keep down general expenditure, and the diminished appropriation for public works, for which Sir William Muir very properly takes credit, is also a good sign. The amounts for these works in the three years are respectively, 4,249,000*l*, 4,143,000*l*, and 3,759,000*l*. The chronic evil plight into which Indian finance has got by the fall in silver is thus being met by a tight rein upon the expenditure, as well as by confidence in the signs of improvement in some branches of revenue.

As we have stated, however, there is one branch of expenditure which seems to be exempted from this judicious economy, and the increase here is slurred over by Sir William Muir, although it is a contributing cause to the deficit. This branch of expenditure is the army. The statement contains the following account of the army expenditure for a series of years, although the sudden increase in this year's estimate is not dwelt upon like the loss by exchange:—

	England. Net Expenditure.	India. Net Expenditure.	Total Net Expenditure.
	£	£	£
1867-68, actuals	3,483,000	11,861,000	15,344,000
1868-69 —	3,248,000	11,888,000	15,136,000
1869-70 —	3,479,000	11,768,000	15,247,000
1870-71 —	3,507,000	11,605,000	15,112,000
1871-72 —	3,587,000	11,147,000	14,734,000
1872-73 —	3,503,000	11,094,000	14,597,000
1873-74 —	3,327,000	10,890,000	14,217,000
1874-75 —	3,592,000	10,794,000	14,386,000
1875-76, regular estimate	3,449,000	10,865,000	14,314,000
1876-77, budget estimate	4,121,000	10,980,000	15,101,000

The net army expenditure has thus risen from about 14,300,000*l* in 1874-5, and 1875-6 to 15,101,000*l* in 1876-7, or an increase of 800,000*l*. But for this the deficit of the current year would have been materially less than it is estimated at. It is not altogether the fall of silver, therefore, which makes the Indian deficit what it was two years ago, when there was so large an expenditure on famine relief. Possibly the increased army expenditure may be justifiable, but the absence of any full discussion of it, or rather of any discussion at all, is a singularly weak point in a financial statement otherwise clear and able.

Such are the present facts as to the depreciation of silver in Indian finance. They are certainly disagreeable enough. It is not pleasant to find such a cause interfering, even for a time, with an already reduced expenditure on reproductive public works. It has, moreover, to be kept in view that the full effect may not yet be felt. The evil is now partly kept down by reducing balances, and by raising the necessary loans for public works in England, but the first is a temporary

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expedient, and if the evil increases the expenditure o n public works must be further curtailed, so that the device of loans would not apply. The indirect effec t of the fall in silver, by raising prices in India itself, and so increasing the cost of government, has also to come. A farther fall in silver is likewise possible, though we doubt whether there will be a farther great fall. Against all this threatened evil to Indian finance there can only be set such signs as we have noticed of elasticity in Indian revenue, and the prospect of an arrest in the fall of silver as soon as the preliminary changes in the state of trade begin to cause its absorption in the silver-using countries. We wish a more satisfactory statement could be made as regards the revenue, but we do not think the signs of improvement are altogether to be disregarded. An annual increase of 200,000*l* to 300,000*l* a-year in Indian revenue from excise, customs, salt, and State railways would certainly contribute to financial equilibrium, although the land revenue may remain stationary. The amount of gauranteed interest paid to the railway companies ought also to diminish gradually with an improvement in Indian trade. But the margin is small, and if anything goes wrong in India, the financial results would easily be most embarassing.

THE CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION IN LONDON.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Architects and persons busied about building have of late been much occupied with the subject of the increasing concentration of life and energy in London. When we consider that nearly a sixth part of the entire population of England and Wales are resident within the outer ring, or "Greater London" of the Registrar-General, we cannot deny that this concentration has attained a high pitch. The average density of the population of England and Wales is such as to allow more than an acre and a half of area to each unit, or upwards of 254 souls per square mile. This density is raised in Greater London to that of between 8 and 9 units per acre, or more than 5,000 inhabitants per mile. In London proper the density is now 44 units per acre, or 28,000 per mile. In the City itself, on an area of nine acres less than a square mile, there were 75,000 residents in 1871, which number fell short of that of the residents twenty years previously by no fewer than 55,000 souls, the census in 1821 having attained the number of 129,171 inhabitants. This rate, however, as well as the intermediate rate of 1861, which allowed an average of 8·4 persons for every house in the City, is that of the night population alone, or of persons who habitually sleep in the City. The day population, or number of persons who pass a certain number of hours daily in the City, was taken in 1866 as 170,133 persons in business and 509,611 clients and customers, or, in round numbers, 690,000 persons per square mile, or upwards of 1,000 units per acre. As this census only allows somewhat less than five yards standing room for each person, it is probable that we must regard the day population as eminenetly transitory and shifting in its character. Thus we find that, on a day in 1863 in which an actual enumeration was made, between 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. no fewer than 56,235 persons made use of the crossing by the Mansion House and 42,395 persons of that at the end of King William-street. If we had the the materials for carrying the analysis further, and for showing how the great centres of bussiness are densely packed, at the expense (so far as the numbers cited go) of the quieter back streets and lanes, we should obtain a statistical amount of the noon-day density of the chief parts of this great commercial hive that would be more wonderful than fiction. It is thus tolerably evident that it is not architects and builders alone who are concerned in the concentration of life in London. To a sixth part of the population of England it is a question of close neighbourship. To more than a sixth part of these near neighbours it is actually a question of shoulders and lungs, of rushing for a covering, pushing for admission to a room, or panting for a few gallons of air. As yet, however, we see no signs that either the four millions who enjoy the ample space of the outer ring, or the two-thirds of a million who benefit by the higher civilization of the City, have given much heed to the questions lately discussed by the architects in their scientific papers and in their professional meetings. It is all very well so to discuss it, but it is not until the public interest takes a set in that direction that much will come of such discussion. When that turn of the tide does take place, however, it is likely that the wave will come in with a rush. It is therefore well to look a little ahead, and to see what is promised or threatened by the increasing concentration of City life.

Some idea of the pressure, changing in its elements but steady in its amount, which prevails during the hours of business may be formed by watching one of the main inlets into the City. London Bridge, if viewed from the river, is perhaps the most striking point that can be selected for this purpose. The heads and shoulders of the foot-passengers as they appear above the parapet pour in a steady, constant, uninterrupted flow, as regular as that of the river itself. This influx is accompanied by a corresponding efflux; and this is only one of the main entrances to the City. At the site of either of the ancient gates of the City a similar phenomenon may be remarked. Nor must it be forgotten that London is now accessible in every direction, and that an intermitting but very large supply of visitors is brought in every few minutes over two railway bridges. In fact, the ingress and egress of at least 620,000 persons per diem is an ascertained fact; and if every point of access were watched, it is probable that even that large number would be found to be considerably below the actual total of daily entrances to and exits from the City. Entrance into and circulation through various parts of London are effected, moreover, plane above plane, as well as by numerous lines of access. Tunnels are pierced below the bed of the Thames; steamboats ply on the surface of the river, streets line its banks; streets cross these streets and lead from the bridges that span the river at a level above the top of the funnels of the steamers; railway bridges and stations rise to a still loftier height; and London is pierced and penetrated, layer above layer, in five or six different horizontal planes. Nor are the houses less aspiring. Three stories was the extreme height for the house of a City magnate long after the time of Whittington. As the few good old houses which escaped the fire are replaced by more ambitious structures, the number of floors increases. Old London had not half the height of old Paris; new London has already ascended, in many conspicious instances, to the eight flight of stairs.

It is evident that a style of building which is suitable where there is more than an acre and a half of land to every resident is entirely inappropriate where it is a question of providing for a permanent population of 150 times and for a day aggregation of 1,500 times that density. The simple problem has not hitherto been systematically posed. Our great cities have not been designed and founded; they have grown up. One of the wealthiest London merchants of the earlier part of the present century spent his days and made his money in a little wooden structure overhanging the Thames, at which people would now look askance as a bathing house. To make the old house accommodate as much as it could, till accommodation ceased to be the word; to add excrescent rooms as cheaply as possible, to roof in a yard, to skylight an area, to throw a little footbridge over a street from one window to another—to make shift anyhow—has been the rule. And then, when these expedients came to an end, when sheer want of room, or return of some sense of pride in abode, or godsend of money applicable for building, or providential fire, has led to a clean sweep and a new beginning, how rarely do we find that the builders have betrayed any clear sense of the problem that lay before them? With this crowding, as a matter of course, the value of the area crowded on has risen in proportion. £5,000 an acre a quarter of a century ago was thought a high price for building ground. The site of St. Thomas's Hospital cost five times that sum. For room to extend the British Museum twice that latter price was named. In the very central business parts of the metropolis land has been sold, it is said, at the rate of from a pound to a guinea the square foot. Now in the case of any rise of price of this degree, the cost of covering a space of ground with buildings gradually sinks in proportion to the value of the space itself. At £50,000 per acre, or, in round numbers, at a guinea a foot, the price of the building might very well amount to two or three times that of the land on which it stands. This is, indeed, reason enough to make the most of the latter; but as we advance to more exorbitant prices the cost of building sinks in the scale. The value of position becomes so excessive that every possible multiplication of area by means of additional floors is enforced on the builder under the heaviest penalties. In all cases of residence, or of need for anything but the smallest writing cabinet for the purposes of business, this splitting up of masses of building into very lofty, very narrow, vertical sections presents the extreme of inconvenience. Nay, more, patience has its limits. The Englishman refuses, as a rule, to mount more than a certain number of stairs. He may be content, if abroad, to climb the 175 stairs which lead to some of the most costly apartments in Naples; he has only to do this once, or, at the most, twice in the four-and-twenty hours, and he can then enjoy the magnificent view, and the cool breeze, for the whole time that he is at home, without having a single stair to mount within his apartment. But he will not be perpetually running up and down; and if he has to mount two flights to his office in the City, or to his bed-chamber at the West-end, he hardly will so do without a grumble.

Attempts are being made to introduce into London a system that has long been in operation in many parts of the Continent and of the United States, but which has not hitherto found much acceptance among ourselves. This system is based on the idea that it is far more convenient for a family to occupy a single floor, provided the area be enough for their accommodation, than to be perpetually compelled to climb up and down stairs, in order to gain access to the requisite number of rooms. Thus, if ten rooms are required, the rent which can be derived from so small an amount of accommodation is so low that the house that provides it is limited to a very small area on which to stand. The rooms, in consequence, are ranged floor above floor, and five flights of stairs will be in pretty constant requisition. But if, instead of constructing five narrow houses of this sort, the architect provide a single large building, containing five distinct floors, with ten rooms on each, not only would it be possible to afford much greater solidity of structure than in the former case, but five separate families would be, in all respects, more conveniently accommodated. It may be replied that the idea is not new, and that a wellknown effort to introduce the system of flats which was made some years ago in the neighbourhood of Westminster Abbey has not received the degree of public support which is necessary to encourage its extension. To this the advocates of the horizontal system answer that the problem involves too many elements to be solved out of hand and on a first attempt. Especially is it to be noted that the difficulty of climbing, which indisposes people to occupy those upper floors which are in many respects really the best, is obviated, in New York and elsewhere, by the free use of lifts. As many as three lifts are to be found in some blocks of buildings in New York, and it is said that those who have become accustomed to this mechanical means of being raised to, and lowered from, the level of the rooms in which they pass the chief part of their time, regard the use of the ordinary staircase as involving a needless and an intolerable fatigue. We require, of course, testimony from more accessible quarters than New York. But it seems pretty clear that the question of the mechanical lift is the main point on which the success, or the failure, of the system of flats will mainly depend. One set of apartments has recently been constructed on the flat system in the vicinity of Queen-square, West minster. There, however, the experiment has been complicated by a sort of social arrangement for the use of kitchen, servants, and the like, which may or may not prove acceptable, but which is no essential part of the architectural arrangement. The designs of "Model Dwellings for the Rich," by Mr. Smith and Mr. White, which have attracted much attention at the meetings of the architectural associations and of the Society of Arts, are founded on practical experience of similar structures in Paris and New York, and are based on the principle of making each floor an entirely independent residence, although there will be a lift or lifts common to the whole block of building. That great advantages may be thus attained, in the way of economy of area, of superiority in strength and finish of construction, and in general convenience, is highly probable. It is possible that countervailing disadvantages may also result; but as to this it would be desirable to have the opportunity of actual experience.

THE POPE AND THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

(*Saturday Review.*)

A significant "whisper of the throne" pontifical has lately been communicated to the outer world through the faithful columns of the *Osservatore Romano* and has naturally attracted attention in this country, to which it pointedly refers. The object of the article is to show, for the shame and confusion of Italian and Catholic statesmen, how much of genuine Christian principle has been preserved in the Constitution of heretical England, which they profess their desire to emulate, and which in fact contains all that is requisite for the quiet, safety, and prosperity of a country. It remains, we are told, in substance what it was before the Reformation, in common with the ancient Christian Constitutions of mediæval Europe:—

"In the first place, then, it is to be observed that the English Constitution, under which denomination is comprised all that regards customs, institutions, laws, and English forms of government, has carefully preserved and incorporated into itself all that heresy has left of Christian belief and practice. England is religious, and her intimate union with religion has preserved for her the blessings of peace and prosperity. In fact, the English nation stopped short at the ruins of the Reformation. Separated from the Church and from the Vicar of Christ, she has, however, retained all the remainder of Christianity, and, above all, the Ten Commandments. These she has always maintained in her customs, her laws, and her government."

There is undoubtedly a certain amount of truth in this commendation. A country whose constitutional history "has broadened down from precedent to precedent" does present striking contrasts to the wholesale revolutions and equally wholesale reconstructions which, unlike Topsy, have not "growed," but have been made to order, severing, as by a sharp line of demarcation, the past and present of so many nations of the Continent. Let us take one outward sign which is by no means devoid of significance to an intelligent observer. There is probably no country in Europe, certainly no Protestant country, so rich in the remains of Christian architecture as our own. Not only have our cathedrals survived almost intact the double ordeal of the Reformation and the Puritan Revolution, to be restored in our own days to much of their pristine splendour, but we possess a wealth of ruined abbeys which the most Catholic and most conservative of foreign nations cannot match. The richly endowed and still influential convents of Austria, regarded as buildings, are the creation of yesterday compared to Tintern or Rievaulx or Valle Crucis. True, our abbeys are in ruins, but the very ruins have been religiously preserved, while cathedrals and parish churches of equal age still resound with solemn chant throughout the length and breadth of England. It may be said that these are external accidents, but at all events they are accidents characteristic of a nation careful of its Christian traditions, and which, to adopt the language of the *Osservatore Romano*, retains its respect for the Decalogue, "the Divinity of Christ, the Holy Trinity, and the principal dogmas," and has even "jealously preserved its ecclesiastical hierarchy, maintaining it in honour." There is, indeed, paradoxical as it may sound to some persons to say so, much of the better elements of mediæval Christianity, social, moral, and political, which has been lost elsewhere, so deeply ingrained into the Constitution and national life of England, that nothing short of a revolution of the Continental type, of which happily we have had no experience, hitherto, could eradicate it. Is there, for instance, another country in Europe where the most advanced school of theorists in the matter of higher education would gravely appeal—whether rightly or not, we do not here inquire—to the directions of the founders of our mediæval colleges as prescribing substantially just what is demanded by modern requirements? So far, then, the praise of the Papal organ, though it comes from an unexpected quarter, rests on a solid basis of fact.

But immediately after the passage already quoted follows one which sounds so strangely in the midst of an elaborate and evidently sincere panegyric as to suggest at first sight the idea of a veiled sarcasm. Our readers may recollect that we noticed some months ago a paper on Church and State by Sir George Bowyer which had appeared in the *Contemporary Review*.* Of a good deal of its contents we were able to speak favourably, but we ventured to intimate a doubt as to how far his exceedingly "minimizing" views of Papal infallibility, the authority of the Syllabus, and some other cognate points of controversy would pass muster in orthodox Roman circles. Our suspicions have now been confirmed with [illegible] and weight of authority which may perhaps be considered more flattering to our sagacity than to Sir G. Bowyer's soundness in the faith. Sir George, in the article in question, expressed his "abhorrence of the persecutors of former days, whether Catholic or Protestant," in the most unequivocal terms, and it is usual in the present day for religionists of all classes to profess, whether honestly or not, a similar estimate of persecution. We remarked at the time that such sentiments could not easily be reconciled with the Syllabus—which indeed Sir George Bowyer puts aside somewhat contemptuously as a notoriously fallible document—or with other and more venerable Papal pronouncements on the subject. But we had scarcely expected to find the extremest champions of Papal claims selecting its p ersecution of heretics as the crowning glory of a Christian State. Such, however, is the laudatory estimate of the *Osservatore Romano*:—"England is not to be looked upon as having only persecuted the Catholics; she persecuted the heretics also, those who aimed at the foundations of Christianity. The Anabaptists were burnt alive by Elizabeth, the Arians were burnt under Edward VI., and the cry "*De Hæretico comburendo*" lasted a long time, and, after this, apostacy and heresy always drew down corporal punishment and civil disqualification." On this theory it will be a redeeming feature in Cranmer's character that, in spite of his own frequent tergiversations, he had the grace, in his worst period of heresy, to burn some fanatical preachers, one of them a woman, who were probably not much more heterodox, and were certainly much more honest, than himself. We do not say that laws for repressing blasphemy or ensuring the observance of Sunday, to which our panegyrist also refers, are never defensible or expedient; but, when our pious continuance in the burning of heretics after the Reformation is cited as a signal evidence that English "customs are in perfect accord with the spirit of Christianity," it is difficult to know whether to smile or to sigh. At the same time we are by no means prepared to dispute the claim of the *Osservatore* to represent more accurately than Sir G. Bowyer the doctrines of the Vatican, as might be inferred from the unexceptionable but mournful testimony of the late Cardinal Vitelleschi, in his very remarkable volume on the Œcumenical Council lately reviewed in our columns.

The *Dublin Review* does not hold quite so high a place as the journal which is, in fact, the *Moniteur* of the Papal Court. But still it has received the most abundant *imprimaturs* and benedictions of Rome, and its editor must be considered in a peculiar sense the authorized, though unofficial, spokesman of the Holy See in this country. We looked, therefore, with some curiosity to see what he would have to say of Sir G. Bowyer's version of Liberal Catholicism, and were not at all suprised to find that it had anticipated the edifying teaching of the *Observatore* on the persecution of heretics. After quoting Sir G. Bowyer's vigorous denunciation of persecutors, and observing that it will certainly be understood to denote "those who have co-operated in inflicting punishment—at all events capital punishment—on heretics, as such," the Reviewer adds, diplomatically, that he cannot really have meant this. We can only say that, if he did not mean it, he is either ignorant of his mother tongue or culpably reckless in his use of it. But the reason why he cannot have meant it is, from the Reviewer's point of view, no doubt a very forcible one. "He cannot have forgotten what excited much attention at the time—namely, Pius IX.'s canonization of S. Peter Arbues, who in his time exercised the office of Inquisitor, and doubtless condemned more than one heretic to capital punishment." This is rather a mild way of putting it. Peter Arbues was so notoriously cruel a persecutor and condemned so many heretics to the flames, that at length, in sheer desperation, the relations of some of his murdered victims rose against him and put him to death. If Sir G. Bowyer has forgotten his canonization as a martyr at the instigation of the Jesuits in 1867—which is very improbable—we have not forgotten it, or the outburst of startled disgust which it elicited among Catholics as well as Protestants on the Continent, the more so as the process of canonization then revived by Pius IX. had been wisely suffered to drop for more than two centuries. The Reviewer adds, very truly, that many other canonized saints have taken part in the capital punishment of heretics; and he accordingly assumes that Sir G. Bowyer can only have meant to condemn those persecutors who have acted in a cruel temper or with undue severity. But it is quite clear that he does not speak in any such restricted sense; and moreover expressly and by name condemns the Inquisition, of which "S. Peter Arbues," as well as S. Pius V., was an exceptionally cruel and severe, though perhaps a strictly conscientious, official, and which was an institution established and carried on for centuries under the fullest Papal sanction. It is not our business to reconcile Sir G. Bowyer's frankly avowed abhorrence of persecution with a belief in Papal infallibility, but we are glad to recognize in it an indication of that Christian spirit which the *Osservatore Romano* is kind enough to attribute to our countrymen. We shall not follow the Reviewer into his comments on the *ex cathedra* authority of the Syllabus, which Sir G. Bowyer summarily dismisses, as well as "the *personal* infallibility of the Pope," as "a figment and absurdity," further than to observe that, in spite of the high authority of Dr. Newman, it has always puzzled us to understand how, if the Pope is infallible at all, the Syllabus can possibly be anything short of an infallible document; which indeed His Holiness appears, from what the Reviewer says, to have himself officially declared it to be. Meanwhile it is noteworthy that Cardinal Vitelleschi, who ought to know, invariably speaks of "the personal infallibility" as the point at issue and eventually defined, throughout his able and interesting volume on the Vatican Council. Notwithstanding the lavish commendation bestowed by our Roman panegyrist on the English Constitution, we cannot help being afraid that Sir G. Bowyer's English feeling is more unimpeachably manifested than his orthodoxy in his treatment of Vaticanism and its results.

* *Saturday Review*, February 5, 1876.

SPORT IN ABYSSINIA.*

(*Saturday Review.*)

Lord Mayo's book shows that there is excellent big-game shooting to be had in Africa within comparatively easy reach of Mediterranean steam communications. The Cape at best is a long way off, and it is a serious matter spanning up for a tedious journey to the remote interior with teams of sluggish oxen who may fall victims to the bite of the *tetsche*. Sir Samuel Baker made magnificent bags of everything, from elephants and giraffes downwards, on the Upper Nile tributaries of Abyssinia; but it is not every one who has the enterprise to undertake expeditions inland from remote back settlements, like Khartoum, among warlike tribes in a state of chronic hostility. Lord Mayo and his companion simply took shipping at Suez for Massowah; they carried with them a very moderate amount of stores, which they had laid in in the Egyptian bazaars; and they would probably have met with few difficulties on their way up country had they conducted their march with a little more discretion. They were not very many weeks absent, yet they came across almost evey variety of game. Near the coast they found birds in abundance—guinea-fowl, patridges, snipes, sand-grouse, &c.—besides the smaller deer and antelopes. Further on, they came on such larger species as the hartebeeste; there was the wild boar in the jungles and the hippopotamus in the rivers; there were lions, tigers, leopards, and other ferocious creatures to enliven their beats with the elements of danger; and, finally, they too came upon troops of giraffes, and apparently might have enjoyed elephant-hunting to their hearts' content, had they had somewhat more experience. In point of fact they were seldom successful, and for Lord Mayo at least the expedition ended unfortunately. Just as he reached the best shooting ground, an imprudent bivouac under exposure to the night damp struck him down with a severe attack of dysentery. He had separated from his companion, who had gone on ahead, and had to beat a precipitate retreat to the coast, having a very solitary and miserable time of it.

We cannot say that the party seem to have managed matters well, nor are their proceedings likely to have smoothed the way for any of their countrymen who may follow in their footsteps. Lord Mayo seems to have been somewhat in the habit of treating natives as "niggers." He and his friend were exceptionally fortunate in being accompanied through many of their stages by the well-known General Kirkham, the English commander-in-chief of the Abyssinian forces. Yet they would have been perpetually in difficulties about obtaining supplies had they not gone on the principle of requisitioning the country. It appears that the farmers and villagers were quite open to bargains; but if they hung back or seemed disposed to take advantage of the white strangers, the latter simply helped themselves. It sounds strange to hear an English gentleman mention incidentally that, as his coolies generally had their hands pretty full of an evening with pitching the camp and other indispensable duties, they found it saved trouble to waylay the women coming from the wells, and empty their water jars forcibly. If the women came to see it as a joke after their first alarm, it says much for the amiability of the native temper. Another time we are told with much gusto how the Englishmen's followers made a rush at a party of funeral guests who where returning laden with fragments of the feast. These spoils they appropriated to their own use, to the equal astonishment and disgust of the jovial Abyssinians. No wonder that three or four villagers who came by said, "You have been robbing our people: you will see what they will do to you to-morrow!" But when they went on, with what appears to us to have been a very mild and natural remonstrance, "You are a Rass" (which means a lord in Abyssinia), "and ought to know better than let your servants do this," Lord Mayo found that they "got a little too cheeky," and "was rather annoyed." So he jumped across the stream, snatched one of their sticks, and "gave them two or three cuts across the back, as hard as he could," explaining that that was how a Rass was accustomed to treat people who were insolent; and we can only hope these ignorant Abyssinians have laid his moral lessons to heart. We might multiply instances of the kind, opening the pages at random; and even when Lord Mayo was being carried back to the coast sick in a litter, and felt a sick man's inclination for some little delicacy, he found strength to rise and shoot a kid in a passing flock, refusing afterwards to indemnify the owner. His only explanation is that the man "had been ordered to supply him with food, and a young kid was very little out of a large flock." We are aware that necessity has no law, and that, once beyond the limits of civilization, a man may be excused for resorting to violence rather than resign himself to starvation. What we object to in Lord Mayo's proceedings is that, by his own admission, the party sometimes did wanton damage simply in order to save themselves trouble, as when they emptied water-jars in the neighbourhood of a spring, and tore down hedges to feed their fires when there was no lack of wood for the fetching. Nor do we understand that they were by any means in the habit of insisting on the natives receiving adequate recompense for these arbitrary exactions; and, indeed, Lord Mayo accomplished many long stages towards the coast carrying only five or six dollars for pocket-money. Yet, when they saw him prostrate and suffering, many of these poor people treated him with extreme kindness. Frequently he was indebted to them, as he is ready to confess, for tolerable night-quarters and more comfortable transport; and repeatedly they came to the invalid's bivouac with milk, eggs, and other little luxuries, and that without any expectation of repayment.

Although rough diet and exposure brought on dysentery, Lord Mayo pronounces the country to be very healthy on the whole. There was abundance of wood and water, and the scenery generally was extremely picturesque. Indeed he seems to have advanced over the ground that was traversed subsequently by the ill-fated Egyptian expedition; and, speaking of the chances of an invason of the kind, he predicts what would be the probable result. Access to the interior from Massowah lies through a succession of narrow gorges, completely commanded by the surrounding hills. Roads, properly speaking, there are none; and although King Johannes is fully alive to the indirect profit of opening up easier communications, he is too chary of his considerable treasure to part with any of it for the purpose. But even as things are at present, there is a good deal of desultory trade with the coast, and the sportsmen came across more than one caravan, besides single merchants with mules laden with gold dust and other valuable produce. It does not seem likely that Abyssinia will ever do much in ivory, for the tusks of the Abyssinian elephants are small. But Lord Mayo was greatly impressed with the agricultural capabilities of these districts, and repeatedly regrets that English speculators have not been turning their attention in that direction. In the meantime the best land seems to be cheap enough. The King had generously made General Kirkham a grant of a large tract in one of the most fertile valleys, and the General presented Lord Mayo with a sunny selection from it, in return for which he is to receive a box of English seeds. Of General Kirkham we necessarily hear a good deal, as he passed so much time in the society of the travellers. He began life in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and appears not only to be a resolute and intelligent man, but what we should call "a good fellow." It says something for the mild and liberal administration of Abyssinia, as contrasted with the system in Egypt and Turkey, that even the General, although his sovereign's right-hand man and commander-in-chief of all the forces of the Kingdom, hesitated about laying hands on articles he stood in need of, and occasionally ventured a remonstrance against the fashions of his English companions. The sport, as we have said, was less successful than it should have been. To be sure, Lord Mayo was unfortunate in having to make his start without the better part of his battery, and by the time he was overtaken by the missing guns his failing health had crippled him for the field. But he appears to have been unlucky too in not finding native experts to direct his arrangements, and we know that even an experienced sportsman left to himself in an unfamilar country is practically helpless. The party were, indeed, continually following up fresh elephant trail; the animals showed themselves so tame and fearless that once they came routing round the camp in the night-time; and not unfrequently the sportsmen were face to face with them. But some untimely shot or other *contretemps* came off at the critical moment, and after many wild-goose chases not a single animal was bagged. Apparently they were in the habit of neglecting the elementary rule of the sport, which is never to fire at meaner game when there is any suspicion of elephants in the vicinity. On one occasion when they were out after elephants, and "burning" in the pursuit as the children say, a lion crossed their path and the temptation was too strong to be resisted. They fired and missed, and had to regret the hasty impulse too late, when they heard a band of the huge animals they were in search of crashing away through the branches of the forest. As their native followers remarked, very sensibly, if they had only disposed of the elephants first, they would have had lions in plenty coming prowling round the carcases. Unambitious sportsmen might make satisfactory mixed bags almost anywhere with very little trouble, and could eke out such preserved meals as they might carry with them an ample variety of fresh game. The covers swarmed with red patridges, but the birds were hard to flush, and unluckily Lord Mayo and his friend had taken no dogs with them. But there were geese, ducks, and snipes in the streams; the sand-grouse repaired to their drinking-places at stated seasons, and sometimes came actually circling round the tents; while the deer let themselves be approached easily enough, and without any very scientific stalking. Indeed, from the general tameness of the animals which are usually the wildest it would seem that the natives in those parts are no great hunters, and leave their preserves very much undisturbed for the benefit of strangers.

It will be seen that the book contains a good deal of useful information on its special subject, but the author does not often travel beyond that. We only hear incidentally of Abyssinian politics, and we learn little in detail of the condition and resources of the country, although we might have imagined that conversations with General Kirham over the camp fires might have supplied many facts worth repeating. But as the author is never in the least reticent, either as to his failures with the rifle or the questionable relations he established with the natives, we feel throughout that he is thoroughly trustworthy. And the impression he leaves on us as to the native population is decidedly favourable. Their nominal Chiristianity may not go for very much in practice. They have some singularly unpleasant habits, such as that of fortifying their courage by gorging themselves with raw flesh, and devouring as choice delicacies the uncleansed intestines of newly-killed animals. Although easily excited they are by no means very warlike; they are disposed to take life easily, and have a sharp enough perception of their personal interests. But they are good-humoured, and even kindly, if taken in the right way, and possess a very fair share of intelligence. On the whole we think that Englishman who are fond of wild shooting might do worse than follow in Lord Mayo's route, although we fear that the local recollections of his visit will scarcely secure a welcome for his travelling countrymen.

* *Sport in Abyssinia; or, the Mareb and Tachazzee.* By the Earl of Mayo, Lieutenant Grenadier Guards. London: John Murray. 1876.

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SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
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PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

Will be Published in November,
THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office,
42, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Contents of the First Edition.

PART I.
Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
Official Directory—Civil and Military.
Mercantile Directory.
Professional and Trades' Directory.
List of Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Directory.
List of Principal European Inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Grant Road, and Byculla.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Alphabetical Index to Names.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(*Athenæum.*)

Through the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Saturday Review.*)

Mr. Maclean, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(*Scotsman.*)

"Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings, "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more benefical character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

(*Graphic.*)

Under the unassuming title of a "Guide to Bombay" (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '66, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(*Manchester Courier.*)

This volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and bookbinding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Poona Observer.*)

Such a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A book which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Englishman*).

It may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Pioneer.*)

The hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a "Bombay Guide" he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that any one can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally of other parts of India. Beginning with its Geography we have its detailed history, from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixed. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

We have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting, it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book which contains it will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' Guide, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

Seldom have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr. Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard 'Guide to Bombay.'" It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

This is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information, besides two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and is literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he give, from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold.' Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we thinks will be realised.

Terms for Advertisements in the SECOND EDITION of the GUIDE may be learnt on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.
The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.
NOTE.
NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs.* 1,000 *for the whole Term of Life.*

With Profits.		Without Profits.	
Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

* The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.
Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.
The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.
Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to
PELLY & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,258.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852............£ 76,925
Do. 1862............£300,890
Do. 1872............£816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,853,011.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1875.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL .... ,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,, 2,000,000
For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

The Company's affairs are periodically investigated by an Independent Actuary.
THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
COMBINING LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENT, AND PENSIONS. FUNDS are entirely invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and they remain in India. POLICY-HOLDERS can APPOINT an AUDITOR. NO AMALGAMATIONS. ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA. ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, the greatest economy being exercised in conducting the business of the Office. Life Business only transacted. Punctual Settlement of Claims.
Intending Assurers are invited to consider the Rates and FEATURES of the "INDIAN;" its Rates have been accurately calculated from the most recent and reliable data showing the true risk of Life in India and Europe, and its Features are liberal and peculiarly adapted to meet the wants of ALL classes whether European or Native, Civil, Military, Uncovenanted, Professional, or Commercial.
ESTABLISHED 1869.
On New, Sound, and Popular Principles.
Registered under Act. X. of 1866.
CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED (with Power to Increase.)
HEAD OFFICE: Meerut.
Consulting Actuary.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., President, Institute of Actuaries, London.
Secretary.
D. LANCASTER, Esq., F.I.A., F.S.S.
AGENCY AT BOMBAY.
Chief Agents for Western India.
Messrs. FLETCHER & SMITH.
Extract from the Actuary's Report, dated 13th September 1875.
"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors, that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."
Participating Policy-holders who have paid five complete premiums to end of 1874 are entitled to have their premium reduced 40 per cent. during the 5 years ending 1879. Policies of more recent date share in proportion.
INDIAN RATES OF PREMIUM charged while in India. English Rates on leaving for Europe. Assurers who do not contemplate spending a lifetime in India or other tropical climates will find that the Rates of this Company compare favourably with enhanced English Rates. They have the advantage of consistency, as it is proved beyond doubt by the various Civil and Military Funds, &c., that English life is of less value in India than in Europe.
ASSURANCES EFFECTED in the following Forms:—
1. Whole Life Policies with premiums payable during continuance of Life.
2. Policies for short Terms for 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10 years.
3. Pensions granted. The rates are more favourable than those of any similar Fund in India.
4. Exchange of Policies by substitution of Lives.
5. Whole Life Policies with payment of premium ceasing at the option of the assured after 5, 10, 15, or 20 years.
6. Endowment Policies payable at 50, 55, or 60 years of age or earlier in the event of death.
PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES issued to those assured under Forms 5 and 6 for each premium paid. If assured on the with Profit Scale 40 per cent., or if on the non-Profit Scale 30 per cent. of the premium is withdrawable at 3 days' sight. The forfeiture of a Policy is obviated and fixed surrender values given as each premium effects a complete paid up assurance independent of any further payment, and ensures a specified sum in cash payable at will of the Holder.
LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED without fine.
REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to English Rates from date of leaving any port in India, Ceylon, or China.
In Assurance transactions, what ought to be sought beyond everything else by the Assurer, is absolute security, which can only be obtained by sound and consistent rates combined with Investments of funds in securities of an unimpeachable nature. Assurances effected on Lives of Europeans, Eurasians, Hindoos, and Parsees.
For Forms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, and information apply to the Company's Agents, or to
FLETCHER and SMITH, Chief Agents for Western India.
Bombay, Rampart Row.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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